The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,144—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1901.

P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

Milkmaid Brand Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRAND OF BRITANNIA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.	MASSILIA	8026	F. C. A. Lyon	12th Jan.
*	CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L.	EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	26th "
*	ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L.	CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
*	PERSIA	5000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L.	PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
*	INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L.	ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
*	PERSIA	5000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L.	INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
*	EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L.	PERSIA	5000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
*	CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L.	EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
*	PENINSULA		T. Leigh	27th "
M.L.	CALEDONIA		E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to those regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Belen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	20th Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klinsberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 612-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22nd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 3rd Dec. 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2844	Poblenz	21st Jan.
SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	4th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BENADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 27th Nov., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th January, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahamerah, and Bussreh, in the forenoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPUTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 16th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. UJINA ...5,310 tons.....Sailing about 28th Feb.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd Jan., 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Duca BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1901
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901. A Coanzoner
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901. S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2811	27th March, 1901. A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	28th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets:		
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	"	"	"	"

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED.

MILL MANAGER.

PRACTICAL and experienced, desires SITUATION as MILL MANAGER, or position in office of Managing Agents, has a thorough knowledge of Mill organisation together with a Cotton Buying experience in the up-country markets. Good references.

Apply "X," care of this paper.

GOVERNMENT OF PAHANG.

WANTED FOR THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PAHANG,

A DRAFTSMAN. Salary $ 75 per mensem, with free partly furnished quarters.

QUALIFICATIONS:—Should have some knowledge of building designs and be able to prepare drawings from rough sketches. Application, together with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent addressed to the BRITISH RESIDENT, PAHANG, not later than 31st January, 1901.

A. BUTLER,
British Resident, Pahang.

22nd November, 1900.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE
MATHEMATICAL
INSTRUMENTS
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS COMPANY.
ACCURATE AND RELIABLE
SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S
CELEBRATED
DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS.

Large Stocks of the above are constantly on hand, and TREACHER & CO. are prepared to quote Special Terms to large Buyers.

NEW PRICE LISTS (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:
WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:
SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.
DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROW, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

KEMP'S
COCA
WINE
FOR
FATIGUE
OF
MIND
AND
BODY.
TWO
RUPEES
EIGHT
ANNAS.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

CLEARANCE SALE.
UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearence Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Races	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT
FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,
Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE CROWDS!

THE NEW PROGRAMME!

A POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE SUCCESS

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

A MECCA OF MIRTH, MARVELS AND MULTITUDES.

SATURDAY NIGHT, 12th INSTANT.

THREE GRAND PRIZES, GIVEN AWAY

per numbers issued with every ticket;
First Prize: A Fine Rs. 300 Bicycle;
Second Prize: A handsome American Gold Watch:
Third Prize: 20 Pounds Finest Teas by Harper and Son;

and at the Matinee on

SATURDAY, 12th INST.,

Costly Toys and gifts for the Children. Come and get a Bicycle, a Fine Gold Watch, 20 pounds of fine tea, and a feast of fun, fast and furious for ans. 8, Re. 1, or Rs. 2, 3, or 4.

Special trams to all parts of the city after the Show.

Box plan at the Circus from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.

NOTICE.—Owing to the necessarily limited number of box seats, patrons are urged to book at the earliest opportunity.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6% Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. The LIST will be CLOSED to existing Shareholders on the 15th February, 1901, after which date any Shares remaining unallotted will be allotted to the general public according to priority of application.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs. 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March, 1901, from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

WANTED

TWO EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS, in a large BOOT FACTORY in the North-West Provinces, with a knowledge of the lasting and finishing processes.

Apply with full particulars of experience to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

NOTICE.

ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED WRITERS knowing ENGLISH are REQUIRED to work as enumerators during the coming Census, for a period of about eight days. One hundred of these will be selected and employed for some months for Abstraction and Tabulation work. The enumerators will be paid at the rate of one rupee a day and the salaries of those who will be selected will be determined according to their qualifications and actual work.

Applications should be made to the Undersigned at the Municipal Office, on or before 1st February, 1901.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Census Officer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1896.

VINAYEK MANECK, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at House No. 9, Kardewady Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

DWARKABAI alias DAMYANTIBAI, wife of KESHAWRAO GOVINDRAO, and MALTABAI, a minor under 18 years of age, by her guardian ad litem PANDHARINATH ATMARAM, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kandewadi Cross Lane aforesaid, in House No. 10, without the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property dated the 1st day of December, 1900, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL all the right, title and interest of the plaintiff abovenamed, in the following property, at the instance of the second defendant abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Kandewadi Cross Lane, in the part called or known by the name of Malowdi, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the plaintiff and his tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. 159, and new No. 179 and now under Ward No. 747 and Street No. 9, which said land and house standing in the name of the plaintiff or his father Maneck Gopal both in the books of the Fazendar and Municipality containing by admeasurement 140 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Vithoba Bhugwan Pooranick and now of Ramchundra Jeewanji, on the West by the Public passage, on the North by the Gully and house formerly of Parvatibai, widow of Madhowrao Moroji, and now of Sarasvatibai, wife of Bhai Gopalrao, and on the South by the public passage and house formerly of Vinayek Pandit and now of Kashinath Naik and the house of Madon Damodar.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 30th day of January, 1901 lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated the 21st day of December 1900.

N. W. KEMP,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

PIANO AND VIOLIN LESSONS.

Miss SCHMUCK (Piano) holding Certificates from the following Academicians:—

Madlle JANOTHA (Court-pianiste to the Emperor of Prussia and Germany; Diplomee S. Cecilia, Rome).

SENOR CARLO ALBANESI, OSCAR BERINGER, Esq. } Professors of the Pianoforte Royal Academy of Music, London.

Miss MATHILDE VERNE (Pupil of Frau Schumann,

Miss E. SCHMUCK, (Violin) Certificated Assoc: Board of the R. A. M. and R. C. M., Pupil of A. C. BENT, Esq., Professor of Violin, Royal College of Music, London.

ARE OPEN to RECEIVE PUPILS for Lessons in PIANO, VIOLIN, THEORY and HARMONY in the Fort, also at Pupils' Residence.

Candidates prepared for PRACTICAL and THEORETICAL EXAMINATIONS of T. C. L.

Four Candidates prepared for Practical Examination T. C. L., 1900; of these THREE PASSED, one Gaining Honours.

MORNING and EVENING HOURS Reserved for School Children.

For further particulars apply to

MISS SCHMUCK,
Care of Messrs. ROSE & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

OPENING OF A NEW BRANCH.

MARSHALL SONS & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS,

BRITANNIA IRON WORKS,

GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

BEG to call ATTENTION to a new BRANCH Office and Godowns they have just opened in Bombay where they intend keeping a stock of horizontal, vertical and portable Engines, Lancashire, Cornish, Locomotive and Vertical Boilers, Worthington steam pumps, Lathes, Drilling machines and other machinery to suit local requirements.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stock Lists, plans, estimates and full particulars on application

TO

THE MANAGER

8, Hummum St., BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE,

79, Farringdon Road, E. C.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 99, Clive St.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES, Snuff-Boxes, and Tobacco Boxes. New goods in Gun Metal at MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower

EUROPEAN Widow, wishes to hear of any SITUATION as Matron, Nursery Governess, Companion or Nurse. No objection to go up-country. Excellent testimonials. Address "D" care of this office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., JEWELLERS, &c.—Indian GOLD, DIAMOND and SILVER Jewellery kept in large and varied collection, Silverware, Cutch Work, at Re. 1 per tola.—34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medow Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Shut, at Rs. 5-11-3 per case, at Bandora.

WANTED, an Experienced HEAD READER; must have a perfect knowledge of English, accurate and reliable; experience on daily paper preferred. Good salary to competent man. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas, Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminals.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COOLING and pleasant in its effect is THOMSON and TAYLOR'S Tropical Hair Douche, stimulates the Scalp and nourishes the Hair Vessels. Per bottle Re. 1-8, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Grand Auction Sale of Terra-Cotta and Majolicaware, plated ware, Japanese Curiosities, Carpets, Bicycles, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following invoices of fancy goods from the manufacturers, consisting of carpets of various patterns, new bicyles, boys' tricycles and perambulators, glass dressing-tables, teapoys and cabinets, dressing mirrors, table and wall clocks, time-pieces and carriage clocks, watches, jewellery, American best platedware suitable for hotels, majolica jardiniers, garden stands, flower pots, centre pieces, terra-cotta figures and busts, leather dressing bags with fittings, dressing cases and hand bags, Japanese curiosities consisting of table covers, folding screens, wall purdahs, tea and coffee sets, Bohemian glass table ornaments, toilet boxes, scent cases, etc.

The goods are on view.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Building, Ferguson Road, Parel, near the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Parel Station, opposite the Lakhmidas Mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, square piano by Schedmayer, folding hormonium, B. L. D. B. gun, gent's Rothwell bicycle, handsome victoria with moveable coachbox with grey Arab horse and harness complete, lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of S. BURGESS, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of bedstead, marble top table, teapoys, chairs, cupboard, wardrobe, chest of drawers, &c.

1 walnut cottage piano by Beare and John, Berlin.
1 hot air engine (Roboinson's).
1 lathe (Goodalls), with accessories,
1 lot platedware, such as ice pitcher by Reed and Barton, tea set, cruet, liquor frame, S.-B. gun, hand-sewing machine, steve, musical box with changeable disc, telescope, &c.
1 new "Glope" typewriter.
1 American organ by Sterling Organ Company, with 7 stops and double, knee swell in handsome walnutwood case.

By order of the Standard Trading, Agency and on account and at the risk of Mr. Banerjee, Proprietor of Messrs. Fairley & Co—

1 Edison's phonograph with 12 cylinders and accessories, complete, and 7 gold and silver watches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 "Popular Star" bicycle, and several other new and secondhand bicycles by different makers.
2 Brand new "Beeston's Globe" bicycles with accessories.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong-built landau.
1 Gent's English saddle.
1 circular double-seated brougham, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 HORSES (WALERS AND COUNTRY BREDS).

To-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms about 16 horses (walers and country breds) in good condition, and in regular work, suitable as hacks, hunters, or carriage horses.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

To-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lonauli, the Hotel furniture of the outgoing tenant consisting of teak and blackwood, plain and carved, dining-room, drawing washhand, dressing, and writing tables, drawingroom sofas and chairs, iron and teakwood bedsteads and baba cots, cabinets and almyras, Hinks and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, rich pictures and table ornaments, one Mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co., rich glass crockery and best platedware, copper cooking pots, dispense and cookroom furniture, one iron cooking stove, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HINDU IDOLS.

To-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, about 29 Hindu Idols (made of marbles) of different sizes.

The above is on view.

To-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also valuable teak and blackwood household furniture consisting of chest of drawers, chairs, dinning and drawing room tables, dumb-waiters, almyras, sofas, one iron safe, &c., &c., the property of J. MURRAY, Esq.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 very stylish dog-cart by Stephens and Sons, in perfect order, suitable for horse, from 13-3 to 14-3.
1 brown waler mare, 15-2-2 8 off.
1 strong chestnut Arab, in quiet harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 strong mule

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, Ezra House, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by "John Roberts" and others, such as drawing-room sofas, chairs, large size ball cabinets, almyras, iron and brass double and single bedsteads, rich pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, marble top, drawing-room, washhand and dressing tables, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one 'Singer' sewing machine, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, glass and crockeryware, best platedware, &c., &c., the property of WM. PHIPPS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th January, 1901.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

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15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.

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HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address —The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to;—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £560,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum,
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at [illegible] per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld, Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

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To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

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In 1 lb. Flat Oval Tins.

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. DAVID JOSEPH ISAACS is authorised to SIGN the name of our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, to registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1900.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 3rd, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 11th to FRIDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 3rd, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE Rangoon Port Commissioners invite TENDERS up to the 1st FEBRUARY, 1901, for REMOVING the wreck of the S. S "KOKINE," an Oil Steamer built of Steel in 1889, gross tonnage 1427, length 235 feet, breadth 32·6 and depth of hold 15·9, now lying in the Rangoon River at the entrance of the Poozoondoung creek. The wreck is lying on its Port side in two halves, with its starboard side awash at about 14 feet rise above zero. If the wreck is removed with explosives, care must be taken that no damage is done to property in the vicinity, and the debris must be removed or laid out flush with the bed of the river so as not to damage vessels passing over the spot.

Tenderers will please state the time they require to complete the work.

HARRY L. TILLY,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.

Rangoon, 2nd January, 1901.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES at the Institute OPEN on the 4TH JANUARY, 1901. Students are particularly advised to join at the commencement of the Session.

Programme giving full particulars can be obtained from the Principal on payment of 4 annas.

ENGINEERING CLASSES.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and embraces the following.—

MAKING, WORKING, DRAWINGS of various parts of Machines.

MAKING PATTERNS from the working Drawings.

Instruction in SMITHY WORK and on all Tools and MACHINES used in ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS, together with general FITTING up and FINISHING of Machines.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and includes :—

PRACTICAL WORK on the Machines in actual use in Cotton.

SPINNING and WEAVING FACTORIES.

FITTING together and ERECTING of the several Machines, WORKING THEM, making necessary changes, and practice in the selection and mixing of different Cottons.

Preparation for and Weaving of Plain and Fancy cloths.

In conjunction with both the departments there are.—

(1.) Separate classes for Machine Drawing, free-hand and to scale.

(2.) Lectures on STEAM and the STEAM ENGINE.

(3.) Lectures on MACHANICS.

(4.) Lectures on SOUND LIGHT HEAT ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM as specially applicable to students attending either of the two practical departments.

Students who complete the course successfully under the conditions laid down receive the designation.

L. M. E. (LICENTIATE of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.)

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Subject certificates, FULL TECHNOLOGICAL CERTIFICATES, SCHOLARSHIP CERTIFICATES with their MONEY VALUE, and a GOLD MEDAL are awarded each year.

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Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions

Schussler's Tissue Remedies,

all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.

Externals, pills and low dilutions

at 1 1-4 anna per dram.

A box of the 30 principal medicines

Rs. 2-12-0.

Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.

Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.

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Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.

Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS

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A box of the 38 Specifics, Rs. 7.

A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8

Guide for the same, Rs. 1.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 97 3-8 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	£102 unchg'd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£108 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£ 63 5-8 ,,
Bar Silver in London	29 7-16—1-16
Do in New York	64 unchg'd.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11—1-2
Do in New York	4·86 7-8 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England	5 p. c. unchg'd.
Do Short London Bills	4 1-8 p. c. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 1-8 p. c. ,,

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very firm to-day, and the closing rates for 3 months' sight Bills were more like 1s. 4 3-8d. than 1s. 11-32d. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-16d.
,, Demand	1s. 4 3-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits,	1s. 4 11-32d. to 1s. 4 3-8d.
,, ,, Francs	171 1-4
30 Days' sight Japan	148
,, ,, Shanghai	208

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly sale for Council Bills of the Secretary of State for India for Rs. 60,00,000 (reported by Reuter to-day) the following allotments were made :—

To Calcutta	Rs. 24,00,000
,, Bombay	,, 12,90,000
,, Madras	,, 5,20,000
	Rs. 42,10,000

Tenders at 1s. 4 1-32d. on these places received 25 per cent. above that rate in full. The average rate of allotment was 16·03. Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta for Rs. 18,90,000 were allotted at 1s. 4 3-32d. (minimum rate). The average rate of allotments was 16·09. The total amount of bills sold during the week, including last public sale, was Rs. 60,30,000. The amount to be allotted next week is Rs. 70,00,000.

Extra allotments :—

Bills on Madras for Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 1 1-16d.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the Imports into and Exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign Countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	1,692,825	11,852
Gold Bullion	454	...
Silver Coins	261,389	...
Silver Bullion	.... a	...

a Rs. 36,75,000 imported on Government account.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market to-day has been practically stationary at Rs. 95-3 for Ready and Rs. 95-6 for Settlement.

SHARES.

The market has been fairly quiet with little business passing. Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at Rs. 457 1-2. Bank of Bombay shares are quoted to-day Rs. 1257-1-2, Framjee Petit Rs. 240; Maneckjee Petit Rs. 1,775; Treacher & Co. Rs. 985. Other shares remain unchanged.

COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In spite of weaker advices from New York, the rates for ready cotton at Colaba to-day were well maintained, and exporters were offering a rupee lower than yesterday for spot sales. For forward descriptions the rate is also somewhat lower, but the general tone of the market is healthier. A fairly good business (2,000 to 3,000 bales) in stamped bales of ready cotton has been put through, and this afternoon the sales at Colaba reached 2,450 bales, of which exporters are credited with 700 bales and Mills 1,750 bales—the latter of course being for local consumption. The quotations to-day, as fixed by the directors of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association (Ld). are as follows :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	198	186	177	Jan. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	199	189	...	Do.
Scind-Punjab Machine-ginned	203	...	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	205	201	...	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	204	501	...	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned	...	202	...	Do.
Julgaum Machine-ginned	...	204	...	Do.
Sheagaum Do	...	...	...	Do.
Akola Machine-ginned / Khamgaum Machine-ginned / Karanja Machine-ginned	215	212	...	Do.
Barsee	...	...	...	
Oomra, Good Staple	220	215	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	240	...	...	Mar. 25
Do Do	...	...	228	Mar. 15-25
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	227	217	...	April-May.
Do Hand-ginned	...	...	201	May 15-25
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	230	May 25
Western	...	...	218	Do

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	1,450	95,921	52,540
Barsee and Nugur	964	26,994	13,584
Berar	1,535	181,209	52,115
Hinganghat	...	4,159	2,658
Dhollera	...	2,182	33,003
Broach	107	406	25,016
Compta and Dharwar	61	8,749	14,242
Westerns	...	1,912	600
Bengals	1,811	73,981	162,302
Sind	84	701	9,855
Persian	10	1,070	1,654
American	112	5,511	4,092
Egyptian	...	2,531	3,546
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	6,134	408,838	3,86,482

The following figures will be of interest :—

	1900-01	1899-1900	Difference.
Receipts of Cotton for the week ending 9th Jan. 1901	73,338	44,610	plus 28,728
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 9th January	4,08,838	3,86,482	— 22,356
Shipments for the week to Europe	30,600	4,451	plus, 26,149
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	28,808	13,098	—15,710
Total	59,408	17,549	—41,859
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 9th Jan.—			
Europe	128,518	15,942	plus112,576
Japan	42,522	1,18,165	—75,643
China	4,003	16,696	—12,693
Coast Ports	9,550	2,784	plus 6,766
Total	184,593	153,587	—31,206
Afloat in Harbour, Europe	41,414	......	plus 11,414
Japan, China and Coast Ports	Nil	2,128	—2,128

Total Exports from Bombay by the G. I. P. Ry. from 1st Oct. to 22nd Dec. 1900 .... 2,129 bales.

By the B. B. and C. I. Railway 1st to 13th Oct. 1899 .... 3,010 bales.

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKET.

The advices to hand to-day through Reuter's Agency state that the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Surats were reported firmer; Manchester was quiet. The total Sales amounted to 8,000 bales; of which 300 bales were disposed of on speculation and Export. The Imports amounted to 14,000 bales. 100 bales of Surats were also taken up. Spot 5 21-32; Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures :—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May.	July-Aug.
5·33	5·30	5·22	5·14

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 18,000 bales; against 26,000 bales last year; the exports to Great Britain, amounted to 17,000 bales; and to Continent, 24,000 bales :—.

Mid.-Uplands	10 1-8.
Futures month of April	9·56
Do Do of July	9·43

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The market in Bombay for WHEAT is unchanged and we have nothing fresh to report. White Delhi stands at Rs. 4-6-3, April-May.

The LINSEED market has been rather strong and several slippery firms are reported to be operating at the following rates :—

Linseed, bold, Rs. 9-10 (ready) Rs. 8-8 (April-May)

RAPESEED is quiet and there is very little doing in the bazaar. Brown Cawnpore is quoted at Rs. 7-8 and Delhi Rs. 66-3.

Business in POPPYSEED, is being done in small lots and several firms are said to be operating a following prices :—

Ready Rs. 8-13; April-May Rs. 7-10.

The market for CASTORSEED is very firm owing to the reported short crops in Guzerat and Madras. Native speculators are buying freely for April-May shipment. Our quotations to-day are ready, Rs. 37-8; Forward, Rs. 34-8.

GINGELLYSEED market is strong and the Receipts into Bombay are fairly large. This year, up to date the arrivals have amounted to 118,498 cwt against 110,301 cwts for the same period of 1900. Several export firms are buying freely at the following rates :—

Gingellyseed New 85 per cent	Rs. 44-4
,, ,, 75 ,,	,, 43-12
,, ,, 50 ,,	,, 42-12
,, ,, Red	,, 40-41

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan 1900. cwts.
Wheat	3,658	39,257	29,858
Linseed	238	3,164	5,758
Rapeseed	622	2,314	1,545
Gingellyseed	8,477	118,498	110,304
Poppyseed	84	825	1,146
Groundnuts	173	3,373	1,468
Castorseed	3,681	25,936	3,586
Rice	7,261	55,716	167,253
Myrabollams	5,579	21,334	not recorded.

PIECE GOODS.

Cloth sellers in England did not generally report much business before the last mail left. Here and there concessions had been made by sellers, but in instances where distant delivery was stipulated by manufacturers little or no impression could be made on quotations. For Bombay and Calcutta, there was relatively more doing than for the other outlets. Further transactions for China, mostly in small and moderate parcels, had been put through, and consisted chiefly of shirtings and bleached goods. American home-trade yarns were generally steady, Egyptian yarns were neglected, and transactions in bundled yarns for Indian and the Eastern markets were reported, but generally the workable offers were not plentiful. The following were the estimated shipments to Calcutta and Bombay for the month of December 1900 :—To Calcutta, 103,000,000 yards (34,000 packages) of plain cotton piece-goods and 1,800 bales of yarn; to Bombay, 45,000,000 yards (18,000 packages) of plain cotton piece-goods and 2,000 bales of yarn.

YARN SPINNING.

Millowners in Bombay will be interested to learn that a new process of "building" crops of yarn, applicable to the spinning of all kinds of textile yarns as well as cotton, has been introduced which bids fair, it is said, to effect an important economy in the use of yarn. By the ordinary method the cop is built up by continuous spiral winding in parallel circles from the bottom to the top of the "nose." In the new process mechanism is used, independent of the "fuller wire," which builds up the cop by cross winding, the result being that it is so firm and compact as to withstand the roughest treatment after being taken off the spindle. Cosiderable force is required to break the cop or prevent its being easily put on the skewer of the winding frame or of the shuttle. Even such damage, if it should occur, does not interfere with the continuous and easy winding off. It is found that the cross-wound cop practically dispenses with waste in its treatment after spining, or at all events reduces the waste almost to the vanishing point, even when the cops are passed through the process of dyeing.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 11.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr Justice B Tyabjee, and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell.

Matter referred from Chambers.

Bhaishanker and K—In the Matter of the sale of immoveable property situate at Shaik Memon Street and in the Matter of Manilal Hurgovan a minor—Hargowan Manchand Petitioner.

Beforet the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B Tyabjee.

Appeals For Hearing and Final Disposal.

616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotumdas Mangaldas N and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

Roughton and B—Martin Colren and others vs Shapurjee Muncherjee Madan.

168-97—Wadia and G—Motichand Tullokchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

3850-00—Wadia and G—Hirjee Bhojraj vs Jairam Raghunath and others—Mantri and B.

11714-00—Unwalla and P—Runchordas Moorarjee vs The Municipal Commissioner for Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Appeals.

Mantri and B—Mukundrao Kashinath vs Vinayek Raghunath Bhandare.

Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Ebhrahimjee Essoofbhai—Payne G S and M.

332-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Nanoo Mull Tullokchand vs Runchardar Mowjee—Maganlal and J.

381-00—Payne G S M—Jadhowjee Purmanand vs Mathuradas Calleanjee—Bicknell M. and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

26-00—Matubhai J and M—Mansi Patramal vs Tejpal Deroo—C and Vaydia Partheard

31-93—In person—Moongibai widow vs Casinath Essoo—Tyabjee and Co

3-00—C and Wadia—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramal—Matubhai J and M

21-00—Wadia and G—Sha Kessowji Bhimji and another vs Vussonjee Oomersey and another—Matubhai and J

37-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Regibai widow vs Ramdas Godhowdas and others—Edgelow G and W

29-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hawabibi widow vs Syed Jaffer Sha Shehjada—R N Motabhoy

40-00—Madhowjee V—Ratanvahu widow vs Hirabai widow—P F Pavri

33-00—Sorabjee and J—Nicholas Sebastian Periera and another vs Anna Maria Pereira and another—Mantri and B

38-00—Payne G S and M—Dewkibai widow vs Ruttonsey Veerjee—N M Cama.

42-00—Dikshit and D—Khunderao P vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhunie—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

For Consent Decree

630-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Fazulbhai and others vs TheF arbinfabriken Bayer and Co Ld—Crawford B and Co Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

273-00—Shamrao and M—Hurjeevan Narrondas vs E C O'Brien—Smetham B and N—Part heard

820 00—K D Shroff—Chotalal Jawerdas vs Sarafalli Tyabali (settled)

567-00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Issuf Mahomed Sulleman vs W H Hale—Crawford B and Co, for trial of issues.

677-99—Payne G S and M—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Mulla and Mulla

165-00—In person—Ramchand Boniram and others vs Sowanram Sejiram and others—K B Mehta and F D and Co For postponment

124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Gorde vs Ramchandra Vishnu Rangape—K J Mantri.—For postponement

295-99—Smitham B and N—Siskaram Samirmal vs Nathmal Ramdas and others

288-00—Khanderao and S—Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Sunderlal Deskinandan and another—Wadia and G

57-00—Mantri and B—Hassam Adam Patel and others vs Hirajee Kaloo and others—Payne G S and M

216-00—In person a pauper—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas Mehta and others—Edgelow G and W

452-00—N M Cama—Shaveksha Pestonjee Sanjana vs Pircy J Fischer—Nanu and H

309-99—Wadia and G—Joosub Hajee Ali vs Aboo Bucker Oomer—Payne G S and M

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise Central Provinces and at Malegaon and Indore and a brisk fall at Lahore, Sirsa and Jacobabad, pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. Readings are highest in Central India and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderately steep.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 14° in defect of the normal in Rajputana, Central India, Central and North-West Provinces and at Delhi, Bhuj, Deesa, Rajkot and Ahmedabad, and the minimum from 5° to 13° in excess in Mysore and the Madras Presidency and at Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Bellary and Cuddapah and the lowest 39° at Neemuch.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Indus Valley and at Indore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Goa Bangalore and a few stations in the Madras Presidency.

Light showers are reported from Madras and Secunderabad, and a few drops from Negapatam and Raipur. Condition are slightly favorable for local showers at a few stations in the Madras Presidency

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 2 48m., 3·25a. Low water, 9·3m., 8·57a.

Arrival of H. E. Lord Northcote, Victoria Terminus, 4 p.m.

Diocesan Sale of Work, Bishop's Bungalow, Malabar Hill.

Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.

I. O. R. Club, Dance in the Town Hall.

P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 28th December, due to arrive at 8 a.m.

University Examination Result—Second LL.B.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.—A Grand Prize Distribution took place at Warren's Circus on Wednesday, night, as advertised. The first prize, of a fine "Wanderer" bicycle, was given to Mr. W. E. West, of Mount Road, Mazagon, care of Vaccum Oil Co. The second prize, a fine American gold watch, was delivered to Mr. Hirabkai Baloobkai of No. 274, Kalbadevi Road and the third prize, of 20 pounds of fine teas, to Fakir Mahomed, of Jakeria Masjid. The prizes were awarded in an eminently fair and open way. The next grand distribution will take place on Saturday night, 12th inst., when another Rs. 300 bicycle, a fine gold watch and 20 pounds of tea will again be given away

NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,158, the daily average being 166. The total of new patients was 685.

A MISSING WOMAN.—Ramprasad Adjudia, a policeman attached to C. Division, and residing at Bhoiwada Bhuleshwar, has made a report to the police, that his sister, aged twenty years, who arrived in Bombay only six days ago, left home on Tuesday afternoon, in company of one Gungabai, a woman, for the purpose of visiting the Victoria Gardens, and that she has not since been heard of.

A GRAND MAGIC PERFORMANCE.—Such as has never before been witnessed in Bombay will be given by Dr. Salunkhe at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 9 p. m. There will also be an exhibition of Mutopicturoscope. The last performance on the 29th December was a perfect success and the performance is now repeated at the request of the public. Come and see for yourself as to what it is and you will not be disappointed. Prices of admission. Re. 1, As. 12-8-6 and 4. Box plan at the Theatre.

DEATH OF MR. YASHAVANTRAI DAYALDAS.—We regret to announce the death at Junagadh on the 5th, of Mr. Yashavantrai Dayaldas, better known as "Mamalbhai." The deceased was 56 years of age and out these he had spent 42 in serving the Junagadth State in various capacities—from an ordinary Karkoon to that of Assistant Diwan and Huzur Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Saheb. It was his industry and tact as well as the patronage of K. B. Sale Hindi, C.I.E., who has the fullest confidence in him that secured for him this gradual rise in his official status. A few years ago the deceased was regarded as one of the most influential officers of the State; he had been working of late till his death as chief officer of Encumbered State department. He once distinguished himself in the famous "wagher" affair under the leadership of Col. Keatinge and K. B. Sale Hindi, C. I. E. He leaves behind two sons and his family.—"Kathiawar Taimes."

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—The case in which Nusserwanji Nowroji Hojdar, a Parsi priest, charged Cowasji Nowroji, another Parsi priest, with assault and using abusive language, came up for hearing yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Cardale, Solicitor appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Saher, barrister-at-Law, for the accused. Complainant stated that on the 25th ultimo, he was sitting on a bench in the new Fire Temple, at Dhobi Talao, to pray. At that time some altercation took place in front of the Fire Temple between the accused and another Parsi. Complainant went out to see what the matter was. A crowd collected there, and accused having used filthy language, one of the bystanders made a remark against him. Thinking that the remark was made by the complainant, accused rushed at him, used abusive language, and assaulted him. In cross-examination, witness said he was not of a fighting nature. Accused being under Naban ceremony, he was not present in Court, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow (Friday).

A FALSE CHARGE.—Before Mr. W Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Doola Yacoob, a Mahomedan, was prosecuted by Inspector Gannon, on a charge of house breaking and theft of money belonging to Dinakhan Sadakkhan, a dealer in umbrellas. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's evidence went to show that he locked his house on Wednesday morning, and went to the Princes Dock. During his absence, it was alleged, accused broke into his place, forced open a box and extracted therefrom a few silver and copper coins. On returning home in the evening, complainant informed the police that his room had been broken into and the money stolen from a box, and he gave the name of the accused as the person on whom his suspicion rested. On an investigation, the police found that complainant was unable to substantiate the charge. Accused alleged that he had given a hundred rupees to complainant for safe custody, which he now refused to return and got up false charge against him. After the examination of witnesses, complainant admitted that it was a trumped up charge. The magistrate discharged accused and ordered complainant to pay him Rs. 30 as compensation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	3	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	6	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	27	14	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	4	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	8	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	24
Total	60	45	171
Total plague deaths to date.	81,318	67,145	
Same date last year	76	50	281

NEW DHARAMSALA AT UDWADA.

THE Jasaan or opening ceremoney of a Dharamsala built by Mr. Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, M.S.A., an Architect of Bombay, was performed on Jan. 9th by the High Priest of Udwada in the presence of the Anjuman. The Dharamsala is situated near his Bungalow and is a comodious one storied building. Mr Dinshaw has founded the Dharamsala in memory of his late lamented son Mr. Furdunjee after whom it is named as Furdoon Baug. It is intended to be used on all festive occasions and ceremonies by his co-religionists, and is to be handed over to Trustees to be hereafter appointed. The Investiture of the sacred kurti to his grand children was made the occasion of opening the Dharamsala when an address from the Anjuman was read. The assembly parted after distribution of pan sopari, after which alms in silver coin were given to the poor.

THE BAI SAKAR BAI ANIMALS' HOSPITAL.

THE Earl of Jersey visited the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals last week and entered the following remark in the visitor's book of that institution.

"I am very much pleased with this Hospital. Its object is excellent and I fully believe that the greatest care and skill are used in its management. I was much struck during my visit under the kind guidance of Mr. Shroff with the order and cleanliness which met my eye on all sides. I congratulate Sir Dinshaw Petit and his friends on founding and carrying on this admirable institution."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX vs. KANU NAGAR.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. F. X. de Souza, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in October last, convicted the accused of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge, in stating the facts of the case for the prosecution to the jury, said the deceased woman Bai Valdi had been for some time carrying on an intrigue with one Hira Bhula. She made one assignation with him at her own house on the night of the 20th May last. Her husband, the accused, who woke up in the middle of the night, caught the guilty couple in a side room. Maddened by the sight of his wife's unfaithfulness, he seized a clasp knife from a cupboard and stabbed her to death on the spot, and then gave himself up of his own accord to the police. The accused was the only person in the house with the deceased. He took the police to his house and pointed out the corpse and the blood-stained knife. He made a confession before a second class Magistrate, and adhered to it in the Sessions Court. His reiterated confession was practically the only direct evidence against him. The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and the Sessions Judge, bearing in mind the gross provocation under which the accused acted, and the fact that he gave himself up at once to the police, and that his confession to the very end had saved a great deal of time and trouble to the Court, sentenced him to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the Court's judgment said: We dismiss the appeal. We point out to the Sessions Judge that the crime was murder, as by the prisoner's statement, which was accepted by the Sessions Judge, the provocation, though grave, was not sudden. According to that statement, the prisoner knew from noon that his wife and Hira Bhala were going to commit the offence, and instead of trying to prevent it, he practised deception in order that it might be carried out. The Sessions Judge should report to the High Court the reason why the case, committed for trial at the end of May, was not tried in the Sessions Court till October.

STARVATION AND MURDER.

IMPERATRIX vs. MUKTA WOMAN.

THE accused, wife of Pandu, appealed from a decision of Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in November last, convicted her of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

It appeared that, on the morning of the 27th September last, one Sonu saw a corpse floating in a well in a field in the village of Takli. On information being given to the patel, the body of a child, about eight years of age, daughter of the accused, was taken out and identified. The hospital assistant, who examined it, was not able to state with certainty the cause of death, but thought it might have been caused by drowning. The child's body was emaciated and no food was found in the stomach. The accused appeared to have admitted certain facts, and clearly stated in her confession that she threw her daughter Sugandi into a well, as she was unable to give the child food to eat. She stated that, on the 25th September, her daughter asked her for bread and said "throw me into a well if you don't give me bread." As she could not get food for her daughter, and could not get work, she took her to the well and pushed her in with her right hand. The Sessions Judge remarked that the fact that the child had no food in its stomach, and that its body was emaciated, went to corroborate the accused when she said that the child had no food for days. She was for some time in receipt of a daily dole, but this had been stopped some time before her death. The accused must have been picking up a very precarious livelihood in the village. Disagreeing with the assessors, the Court found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal, but directed that the record be forwarded to Government with a view to such commutation of the sentence as Government might think desirable.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

THE HYDERABAD DEFAMATION CASE.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND AND WADIA vs. ARTHUR NAPOLEON TEMPLETON.

THE plaintiffs, solicitors of the High Court, brought this suit to recover Rs. 17,000 on two promissory notes passed by the defendant in respect of costs incurred in connection with certain litigation in which he had been concerned. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, appeared for the plaintiffs, and stated the defendant had consented to a decree being passed against him. Mr. Gulabchand, of the plaintiffs' firm, proved the claim, stating that his firm had asked for payment in December last, and had offered to accept payment of one half of the amount within twelve months of judgment, and the remainder within twenty-four months. His Lordship passed a decree in plaintiffs' favour for Rs. 17,000 with interest at six per cent from date, half the amount to be paid within twelve and the remainder within twenty-four months.

LEVEE DRESS FOR INDIANS.

THE question of dress for Indian gentlemen attending Levees, Durbars, etc., has been periodically cropping up, and giving rise to discussion for many decades past, and it ought to have been finally settled by this time. At the Madras Governor's Levee on Monday however, several Indian gentlemen were denied presentation on account of what we believe to have been a misinterpretation of the terms of the printed instructions on the subject. These terms, issued by the Military Secretary, were as follows :—

Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen, attending H. E. the Governor's Levee, or invited to the Reception at Government House, on the 7th and 17th January, 1901, respectively, are requested to observe the following instructions with regard to dress :—The head dress should consist of a turban, or the coustomary family head dress. The external dress should be a long robe, a waistband or girdle should be worn, and the lower limbs should be carefully covered. Loose shawls are inadmissible. Boots or shoes of European pattern should be worn. There can be no doubt that these instructions are correct as they stand. But the instructions with regard to foot covering are not so intelligible as they might be. The last sentence should really read, "If boots or shoes are worn, they should be of Eupean pattern." Now, there are very many highly respected Indian gentlemen amongst us who object to European dress, and consequently to European foot-covering. They keep to their own national sandals or slippers and leave them "at the door," just as Europeans leave their head covering there. But apparently the last sentence of the above instructions was misread by one of the Native A.-D.-C.'s to mean that boots and shoes of European pattern "must" be worn; and a few gentlemen in purely native costume, with bare feet, were consequently turned back. Of course, it was a mistake, and no doubt the Military Secretary, had he been informed, would have rectified it. But we cannot help thinking that in future the instructions might be made clearer, and such a mistake rendered impossible.—"Madras Mail."

RABIES IN MADRAS.

DURING the last three or four months several dogs suffering from rabies have been destroyed at the S. P. C. A. Veterinary Infirmary. These dogs having displayed symptoms of irritability or brain derangement were brought to the Infirmary for treatment. Having been kept under observation for a short time, diagnostic symptoms of rabies appeared and the dogs were destroyed. Some of these animals had bitten their owner or attendant and also other dogs. During December four rabid dogs were destroyed. One of these was being treated by the owner for distemper, but having bitten two children, it was brought to the Infirmary for treatment. Within 24 hours the dog became furiously rabid and was destroyed. One or both the children will be sent to Kasauli for Pasteur's treatment. In the primary stage of rabies there is little to lead one to suspect the existence of the disease. Beyond dulness or irritability there may be no other symptoms. It is not until the dog commences to snap and bite that any thought of rabies occurs. Owners of dogs should at once take precautions if the animal shows signs of nervousness, irritability, or of unusual habits.

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"LUCKY MARKS" ON HORSES.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT J. D. E. Holmes, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, is the author of a most interesting Bulletin just issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture on "Native Beliefs regarding the Hair-marks on Horses and Cattle." These beliefs, as most of our readers know, have a predominating influence in all horse-dealing transactions with or amongst Natives, and although Europeans themselves take no real account of them, it is very useful to know something about these peculiarities. "Good marks" undoubtedly add to the selling value of a horse, while a knowledge of "bad marks" will save an owner a deal of trouble, misunderstanding and disappointment in attempting to sell a horse to a Native. The superstitions in question are more prevalent in Southern India than elsewhere, but they do exist nevertheless in other parts, especially, we believe, in Western India. Mr. Holmes quotes the saying that "a man may face a rifle fire and may escape, but he cannot avoid the luck, good or evil, foretold by hairmarks," and the system of marks is as elaborate as the belief is strong. Of "lucky" marks in horse Mr. Holmes describes six, of "unlucky" thirteen and of "neutral" six. The two principal "lucky marks are the "deobund" or "devumani" and the khanta or khantabharanam. The former is a ridge, one to three inches long, situated between the throat and counter along the line of trachea. It is the most lucky mark a horse can possess. It is compared to the sun, and therefore, when it is present, none of the evil stars can shine and all unlucky omens are overruled. The khanta is a mark in shape like a lotus flower situated on the line of trachea, one or two inches below the angle of the jaw. It is said to represent the moon and to be eqxt in power to devumani. If it is placed on the level of the angle of the jaw, or on either side of the line of the trachea, it is called "galkhcd" or "mannaipudi" (compressor of the neck) and is then an unlucky mark. Of "unlucky" marks the following are three specimens from Mr. Holmes's descriptions :—

(1) Hardavel, or Herds.—A crown or an irregular shaped mark, on the counter near or upon the sternum. This is considered the most unlucky mark, and to indicate that the owner of the animal will die a sudden death.

(2) Ausoodhal (weeping) is a crown on the forehead situated below the line of the inner can thus. If this mark is very low down, it is called "Gadha Bhowuri" (donkey mark).

(3) Beherachad (breaker of water pots) or Chattri (umbrella).—Two crowns on the forehead situated longitudinally one above the other if one is inclined to one side, it is called Behra Fore. This mark is unlucky; also if there are three crowns in form of a triangle or three in a line. "Chulla" (fire place or three or more crowns in a row, it is a sign of bad luck A double row of crowns is called "Sera" (bride groom) and indicates that the owner will always be a bridegroom; if he is a bachelor, he will soon be married, and if a married man he will soon lose his wife and marry again.

The Bulletin is altogether as amusing as it is instructive, and horse-owners might do worse than obtain a copy of it (priced at the humble sum of 6 es) from the Superintendent of the Government Press.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 3rd and 4th competitions of the Coorla season took place on Tuesday morning. Distances 500 and 600 yards. Bombr. Clyne came in an easy winner with 25, at each distance. The officer commanding "B" Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles has offered to pay the entrance fee of any Volunteer in his Company who makes a score of 20 or upwards in any of these competitions. Members should take advantage of this, as no better opportunity offers in Bombay for becoming a good rifle shot than joining in the Bombay Rifle Club competitions. The next shoot will be at 700 and 800 yards on Tuesday morning, the 15th instant.

3RD COMPETITION—500 YDS.

Bombr C M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	25a
Lce Corpl E T Stevenson Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr Sergt H Black do	22
Volunteer O H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols	20
Lce Corpl F E Otto	19
Sergt Mjr J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	19
Cr Sergt W Fry G I P Ry Vols	18
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	13
Volunteer H Fitzpatrick do	5

A Winner of Spoon.

4th COMPETITION—600 Yds.

Bombr C M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	25a
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifl s	22
Lce Corpl F E Otto G I P Ry Vols	22
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	23
Volunteer C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols	20
Cr Sergt W Fry do	20
Lce Corpel E T Stevenson Bo Vol Rifles	10
Sergt Mjr J H do	11
Volunteer H Fitzpatrick do	7

A Handicapped 2 points winner of Spoon.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 10.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE undermentioned officers in the district of Satara are appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be Magistrate of the Second Class in that district:-

Mr. E. P. Garrett, I. C. S. | Assistant
Mr. C. S. Campbell, I. C. S. | Collectors.

The powers of a Magistrate of the First Class conferred on the undermentioned officers in the district of Poona, being no longer required, are, withdrawn. Khan Saheb Ratanji Mancherji, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Khed. Junnar Rao Sahab Krishnarao Rangrao Jrilhal second class suaordinate judge Khed His excellency the Governor in Council is please create, a special temporary appointment on Rs. 1,050 per mensem from the 1st Dec 1900 up to the 15th Jan 1901, and to appoint Mr C S F Crofton, B A (Cantab), I C S, to hold it.

Major H M Abud, acting First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is appointed to be the District Magistrate of the district of Aden.

Lieut G C Laing, M D, C M, I M S, acting Supdt, Hyderabad Central Prison, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Hyderabad. Lieut Laing will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of, and on the lands appertaining to, the Hyderabad Central Prison, and only in respect of offences committed by persons other than prisoners.

Khan Saheb Jacob Bapuji, Mamlatdar, taluka Wai in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Govt Notification granting privilege leave for two months and eight days to Lieut-Col A Wapshate, Cantt Magistrate Deesa, is hereby cancelled.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H Mat's H Court of Judicature, Bombay, of Mr J E Modi, B A Barrister-at-Law, to act as Head Asst to the Prothonotary and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, during the absence of Mr D B Binning Barrister-at-Law, on leave or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Section 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Court Act 1876 to specially authorize Azam Ratnashankar Girjashankar, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Borsad in the district of Kaira, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Mr C C Dutt, I C S, Asst Collector in the district of Amedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ganpat Ramji Mane, Extra Asst Conservator of Forests Fourth Grade is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Govt Notification appointing Mr Francis Evelyn Place, M R C V S, M R A S, England, of the Firm of Messrs R Scott and Co Bombay to be a Veterinary Practitioner for the whole of the City of Bombay under the Glanders and Farcy Act is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed to the Civil Service of India and to the Presidency of Bombay in the following order—Peter William Monie, James Peterson Brander, Charles Hugh Blathwayt, Wilfrid Wilmot Smart, Vyvyan Macleod Ferrers, Edward Hope Waterfield John Earnest Buttery Hotson, George Arthur Thomas, Claude Gordon Henderson, Balak Ram.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a special temporary appointment of Deputy Collector Sixth Grade, in Sind for a period of six months, and to appoint Rao Bahadur Kishenchand Mulram, on relief, to hold it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr A Cumine, I C S, to be Commissioner, Second Grade, vice Mr A F Woodburn, I C S, retired. Mr W Doderet, I C S, to be Senior Collector vice Mr A Cumine, I C S. Mr H O Quin I C S to be Junior Collector vice Mr W Doderet I C S.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga to be District Deputy Collector Broach.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr E H Moore, on relief of his duties as District Medical Officer Khandesh to be District Medical Officer under the Famine Code for the district of Bijapur.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev Horace Mould is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H Sharp M A (Oxon) to be a Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Mr M MacMillan, B A (Oxon) resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

On return from furlough, Mr J K Williams, Asst Eng. 2nd. Grade, is posted to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Messrs F St C Farran and C Gulland, Asst Eng 3rd Grade, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code I.

Messrs F K McClean and K S Framji, B A L C E, Asst Engineers, 3rd Grade, and Mr A X Moraes, Apprentice Engr passed on the 15th November 1900 an examination in colloquial Marathi.

Messrs C D Bell and R W Murphy, Engrs under Covt having been appointed to this Presidency by the Govt of India, are posted to the Central and Southern Divisions, respectively.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer the honorary rank of Asst Examiner upon Mr C Rogers, Accountant, First Grade, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered on public grounds :—Rao Saheb Motilal Dwarkadas Desai from Ankleshvar in Broach District to Kalol in the Panch Mahals. Khan Saheb Dossabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria from Kalol to Ankleshvar.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered :—Rao Saheb Raghunath Narayen Abhyankar from the Malsiras Taluka in the Sholapur District to the Raver Taluka in the Khandesh District. Rao Saheb Shivram Sadashiv Pitambare from the Raver to the Malsiras Taluka.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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PIANOFORTES for the Hall.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
AND
DR. R. F. SEERVAI,
SURGEON-DENTISTS,
No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,
Opposite the General Post Office.

HUNGARIAN RUGS MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL

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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain A. S. Houstoun arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 30th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Terra, 1,808 tons, Captain J. Merrifield arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 7th December, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Alboin 649 tons, Captain R Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 21st December, with a cargo of timber and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs R. Stewart and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JANUARY 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Hibernia	15 6	Milne	Antwerp		A Montocleoff
Maroa	4451	Adams			M M & Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Westward Ho	1499	Hill			J M & Co
Turbo	2659	Fairfield			W & A G & Co
Okara	3139	Shildrick			M M & Co
Java	719	McDiarmid			M M & Co
Clan Murray	3120	Beer			M M & Co
Parramatta	2854	Symons			P & O Co
Booldana	2869	McChellord			M M & Co
Sunda	2987	Andrews			P & O Co
Valentia	2111	Miller			A Montoshoff
St Irene	2473	Attree			M M & Co
Vauxhall	2346	Chandler			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Gray			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L ServiceSteamer
Alboin	649	Curtis			R Stewart & Co
Terra	1808	Merrifield			P & O S N Co
Upada	3382	Hourstoun			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
A	Lorenzo	2031	Wing	Karachi	12-1	F M & Co
B	Lochiel	1414	Alexander			F Muir & Co
E	Berk Hall	2737	Peterson	Antwerp	11-1	J Mackintosh
F	Hoseinee	984	Hughes	Jedda	16-1	B & P S N Co
G	Mozaffari	1348	Baker	Stream	10-1	B & P S N Co
H	Croydon	2410	Butler	London	12-1	W & A Graham & Co
M	Zamania	2892	Lee	Madras	14-1	M M & Co
N	Ellora	1494	Archdeacon	Kismaya	12-1	E Delaya
P	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	Aden	19-1	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
Premier	51	Esmail			Sheprd & Co
Ponani	551	Fakeer	Bhownager	12-1	Do
Indravati	513	Adum	Mangalore	11-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
3	D Balduino	3044	Brisco	Genoa	15-1	C Boggiano
6	Clyde	2198	Valentini			P & O S N Co
7	Sirdar	2264	Rawlings	Hamburg	16-1	W & A G&Co
9	Pekin	2523	Hayward	London	12-1	P & O S N Co
10	Aston Hall	2223	McFee	Liverpool	15-1	K Nixon & Co
12	Massilia	2908	Leyon	Marseilles	12-1	P & O S N Co
14	Kola	497	Robertson	Karachi	11-1	M M & Co
16	Akbari	1449	Baldwin	Calcutta	19-1	H C Jooeab

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
Amra	170	Pigott	Karachi	15-1	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*
Bormida	1499	Sartorio	Hongkong	17-1

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Alboin s	Curtis	Bangkok, Dec 21
	Terra s	Merrifield	Cardiff Dec 7
	Upada s	Houstoun	Calcutta Dec 30

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Buceros s	Durdin	Rangoon &c
	Terrier s	Kampjard	Bangkok
	Hiroshima M s	Yoshizawa	China &c
	Dragoman s	Waters	Ginoa &c
	Dido s	Pickering	Antwerp
	Pemba s	Martyr	Persian Gulf
	Tientsin s	Bennett	Yokohama
	R I M S Clive	Baugh	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Upada, for Calcutta &c.
" Alboine for Bangkok &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay 11th January.

1 The Battalion will parade for Drill, under the Adjutant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 45 a.m. on Saturday the 12th instant.

2 There will be Company Drill for F Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road Byculla at 8 15 p m. on Monday the 14th instant. All Drills now count towards Company Prizes.

3 The Range at Coorla will be available for Class Firing on Saturday afternoon the 12th instant. Members are requested to take advantage of this to get their Class Firing.

4. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency Certificates will assemble at an early date. Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the Class are requested to send their names to the Adjutant by 12 Noon on Thursday the 17th inst.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOIUS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th January.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club today at 6 45 p.m.

2. There will be instruction for Gun Layers at the Town Hall compound to day at 6-45 a.m.

3. The Range-finding Class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day, at 6-45 a.m., No.'s 1 are requested to each detail a man to attend this Class, and all members desirous of instruction are invited to attend.

4. The Corps will parade to-morrow the 12th instant for 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill as follows:—No. 1 Company at 4 p.m. sharp at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder and proceed to Colaba North Fort. No. 2 Company at 4-15 p.m. sharp at Scandal Point Mahaluxmi and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort, Dress: Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

5. A pair horse brake will leave Byculla Bridge for Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday at 3 50 p.m. to convey members of No. 2 Company to drill. Members residing in the Fort should proceed by Rail to Grant Road Station and thence by gharry.

6. Sergeant W. F. Zurhelst reverts to Gunner at his own request and is posted to No 4 Subdivision No 2 Company.

7. Bombr W, serving will take charge of No. 2 Subdivision No 2 Company until further orders.

8. Leave of absence for four months 2nd inst. is granted to Gunner C. V. Hussey.

By order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th December 1900, on 1644'39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	3,99,000	7,000	5,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	243	4	308
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,506	68,61,018	1,31,021	95,62,545
Total for 24 weeks	26,70,506	72,60,018	1,38,021	1,00,68,545
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,434	4,39,339	5,653	5,66,426
Per mile of Ry do.	74	267	3	344
Total to corresponding date do.	26,58,786	85,81,162	1,55,527	1,13,95,475

Decrease for the week......Rs. 60,426
Do. to date...... 13,26,930

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspepsia, jaundice. These complaints are the result of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to ensure which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous for eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, climate and other causes are constantly throwing the liver into disorder, but that important organ can soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to the liver whose lo ed and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed, a cure will soon follow.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MAMULBHAI—January 9, at Junagadh, R R Jasvantrai Dayaldas, alias Mamulbhai, late Assistant Diwan and recently an Officer in-charge of the encumbered estates under Junagadh.

SIND.

MARRIAGES.

BARNES—BETHAM—January 1 at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, by the Rev G E Nicolls, assisted by the Rev H Herbert, Osmond Mainwaring Barnes, second son of Colonel Barnes, C B, late Bengal Cavalry to Laura Letitia eldest daughter of G K Betham I F S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

SHAW—BRIDGMAN—Dec 26 at the residence of the bride's father Haldwani Kumaon by the Ven. Archdeacon Watkins Herbert Huntley Shaw to Lucie Gertrude only daughter of Mr Edward Bridgman and grand-daughter of the late Mr John Hall Bridgman of Lehra Gorakhpur.

BIRTHS.

FRENCH—Jan 6 at Lansdowne Cantonment N-W P the wife of Lieut W C French 73rd Gurkha Rifles of a son.

GOUGH—Jan 4 at Umaria C I the wife of G H Gough of a daughter prematurely.

PUNDT—Jan 6 the wife of Arthur E Pundt (Shell Transport and Trading Co Ld Graham and Co Budge Budge) of a daughter.

DEATH.

KOLB—Jan 3 at Bareilly John Henry Kolb Sergt 2nd Battalion The Border Regiment for several years Mess Sergt in the Officers Mess aged 38 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1901.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE text of the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission reaches us *via* New York. It is not so long drawn out as the reports on many less important subjects; in fact it may be taken as a fair sample of Yankee outspokenness. The report, which bears the signature of the President, Rear-Admiral Walker, and his colleagues on the commission, briefly summarised, favours the Nicaragua line, believing it would be of greater advantage to the United States than the Panama route. It would cost more than the Panama line, the estimated amount exceeding two hundred million dollars. The first report of the Walker Commission set down the cost at little more than half that sum. As then projected the Canal was to run from Brito to Lake Nicaragua along what was known as Child's route and from the lake to Greytown along the Lull route. The route now recommended by the Commission is practically the same. Access to it will be had from the Caribbean sea near Greytown and it will follow a southwesterly course, passing to the northward of the Silico Hills, thence in a more southerly course until it reaches a point about a mile and a quarter from the San Juan River; thence it follows along the left bank of that stream, keeping a safe distance from it, until it enters the San Juan River at a point about two miles above the mouth of the San Carlos where it enters Lake Nicaragua. After crossing the lake in a northwesterly direction to the mouth of the Rio Las Lajas, it follows the valley of that stream a short distance and crosses the continental divide into the valley of the Rio Grande on essentially the route suggested by Col. Childs in 1850, to Brito, the Pacific terminus of the canal. This the Commission declares to be the most practicable and feasible route for an Isthmian canal to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States. The length of the work will be over a hundred and eighty-six miles, the stretch of lake course, not requiring improvement, forming little short of forty-nine miles of that distance. The increase in cost of the project is explained by the fact that the dimensions are greater than was at first contemplated. It provides for double locks, a huge dam at San Carlos and the location of the line further from the San Juan river than hitherto designed. The estimated cost of the Panama route is roughly fifty-seven million dollars less than that *via* Nicaragua. But, says the report, the charter rights of the Panama Company are found to contain stipulations that would prevent the United States from exercising all the rights of complete ownership. It is further recorded that there has been no offer to sell the property and privileges of the Company upon any terms. It has been suggested that the United States might secure a controlling interest, but the New Panama Company has shown no disposition to sell and, moreover, the Nicaragua route is believed to be better for domestic trade. The Panama Canal, after completion, would be shorter, have fewer locks and less curvature than the Nicaragua Canal and in consequence while a ship might pass through the Panama route in twelve hours, it would take thirty-three by the Nicaragua.

This last is a strong point in favour of the Panama route, but on the other hand, it is urged that the distance from San Francisco to New York is 377 miles, to Orleans 579 miles and to Liverpool 386 miles, greater via Panama than via Nicaragua. The time required to pass over these distances being greater than the difference in the time of transit through the canals, the Nicaragua line, after completion, would be somewhat the more advantageous of the two to the United States, notwithstanding the greater cost of maintaining the longer canal. Many of the arguments adduced by the Commission in support of their report are mere repetitions of those which have been employed time and time again, ever since the scheme to cut through the Isthmus assumed practical shape. M de Lesseps acknowledged the geographical advantage of the Nicaragua route and it is recorded that Prince Louis Napoleon declared in favour of Nicaragua as against that of Panama, in as much as in the latter the canal could only cross a country which is most unwholesome, desolate and uninhabitable, which would offer a passage of thirty miles through stagnant waters and barren rocks, yielding no spot of ground fitted for the growth of a trading community, for sheltering fleets or for the development and interchange of the produce of the soil. M. Leblanc, who lived at the foot of Mount Ancon, warned M. de Lesseps against the Panama route, remarking that there were not enough trees along the route to make crosses to place on the graves of his labourers. It was an unfortunate day both for De Lesseps and France that the Panama route was decided upon. It was simplicity itself compared with the Nicaraguan route, but the advantages of the latter were so manifest that one wonders to this day what unlucky star exercised such a deleterious influence over the great Engineer. The scheme now projected involves greater engineering problems than the ill-fated undertaking of Lesseps. New harbours at the terminii of the canal are to be constructed; and in addition to the carrying out of the work will involve the excavation of the canal prism in the swamps sections between Greytown and the Florida lagoon, heavy cuttings near Boca San Carlos and at Tambarcito, the construction of a large dam in connection with the San Carlos summit level, and finally the building of enormous locks.

When the scheme and the bearings of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty came into prominent notice, the other day, a writer observed that perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Nicaragua Canal is the circumstance that it is not yet in existence. And he marvelled that since the day when Nelson, after taking two thousand men to San Juan de Nicaragua to effect the conquest of the country in 1780, described the great lake in a despatch to the British Admiralty as the "inland Gibraltar of Spanish America," and expressed his determination to take possession of it, it is difficult to recall an American Administration which has not resolved to construct an inter-ocean canal along the Nicaragua Lake route. But long before Nelson's time the idea of piercing the isthmus had commended itself to both navigators and engineers. We are told that when the Spanish discoverers ascertained that there was no natural passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific, they conceived the idea of cutting a canal through the spurs of the Cordilleras. Balboa ascertained the existence of the Pacific in 1513 and the first attempt to unite the two oceans was made the following year. According to King's "Wonders of the World," in the town library of Nuremberg is preserved a globe made by John Schoner in 1520, on which the passage through the isthmus is marked. It would appear therefrom that the early construction of the canal was confidently looked forward to then. Yet four centuries have passed away without seeing the scheme, which Schoner imagined was the work of a day, accomplished. Philip II of Spain would have none of the early schemes and it almost looks as if the virtue of his malediction on all such projects extended to the present day, for everyone brought forward so far has ended in misfortune. The initial cause of the failure of the Panama scheme was the omission to provide for a tidal basin at the entrance but there will be no such fault in connection with the new project, for the construction of harbours form the first item on the programme. In ten years at the outside, from the commencement of the work, we are promised the realisation of the dreams of the Spanish navigators of four hundred years ago.

Ibex Shooting in Kashmir. MR. ALAN, M. Boisragon gives an interesting account in the Lahore paper of his first experiences of ibex shooting amid the snow topped mountains of Kashmir. The ground that gave him his introduction to this long horned handsome denizen of the higher altitudes was the Gargai nullah which he describes as "perched among the enormous snow-clad giants of the mountains of Dardistan." The chief attraction of ibex shooting lies in the difficulty, danger and toil incidental to a successful stalk, and there the advantage of a good shikari comes in. In this respect Mr. Boisragon was fortunate in having in one Jehan Khan a guide described as the most wonderful man the writer ever met. His great points were that he was strong as an ox, hard as nails and had the eyes of a hawk that could discern game where the sportsman could not see it with the aid of a telescope. He was a wonderful cragsman too, and besides instruction in the stalking of ibex he gave the sahib some excellent lessons in rock climbing. The first kill was obtained after a most laborious stalk which brought the hunters up behind a rock within forty yards of a splendid herd. An old buck, the finest of the herd, fell to the first shot. The horns of this specimen were very massive and measured forty-one inches round the curve. The next kill was effected on another day and after considerable feats of climbing in the course of the stalk. The shooting position was exceedingly awkward, but the hunter had no cause to be dissatisfied with the result. By dangerous crag work a position was gained on a ledge of rock within twenty yards of an isolated member of a herd. This, however, was neglected for finer ones known to be near by though still invisible. Lying at full length on the ledge, and with his attendants holding him by the belt and the heels the hunter leaned over the rock till he saw three other ibex grazing to the left. In that difficult position he blazed off at the biggest, apparently missing and failing again with the second barrel. With his second rifle, however, he knocked over one of the others as it rushed past. The tracks of the first animal showed blood and he was found lying dead at the bottom of a precipice. He had been hit by the first shot in the chest and racing away had gone right over the precipice falling a distance of 500 feet. His head had been scarcely damaged by the fall, only the top of one horn being broken off, an injury which, from the sportsman's point of view, could be easily mended. The head of this poor beast was the best that was obtained in the course of the shooting in the Gargai Nullah, the horns measuring forty-four inches round the curve. As the result of a little over a month's stay in this happy hunting ground Mr. Boisragon retured with five ibex and two markhor heads and six brown bear skins.

The City Health Returns. THE most noticeable feature in this week's mortality returns is the sharp rise in deaths from plague, which is now beginning to assume epidemic form. In previous years the epidemic has developed some weeks before January, but its lateness may perhaps be due to the delay in experiencing cold weather. During the week there were 222 deaths, which is 68 in advance of the previous week. For purposes of comparison the year 1900 is of little value, as the City was inundated with thousands of famine stricken people, who, enfeebled in constitution by reason of severe privations, fell easy victims to the kindred diseases which lurk all over the native town, and thus the mortality was rendered abnormally great. If a comparison is made with the quinquennial figures the weekly plague mortality is well under the average, but at the present rate of progress of the epidemic it is probable these statistics will, in a few weeks, show a reverse result on comparison. The centre of the disease is "A" and "B" Wards, which alone are responsible for 123 deaths. Northern Fort and Kamatipura are also severely infected, and the only districts which remain free from infection are Southern Fort, Upper Colaba, Walkeshwar, and Sewri. There is also an increase in deaths due to diseases of the lungs, and an advance in the mortality due to fever is also noticeable. The total deaths number 1,119, giving an annual death rate of 68'97, or less by 11 per cent. of that for the previous five years. If plague is spreading in Bombay it is lessening in the mofussil. There are now only 49 infected areas, and except in Baroda territory and the Surat and Thana districts the pestilence is not spreading. In the Southern Mahratta country, which has been subjected to yearly devastations, the vistiation on this occasion has been comparatively light, as also in the Dharwar and Belgaum districts. There is, however, an abnormal amount of sickness in many of the large towns and cities throughout the Presidency.

European Views on Indian Questions. To those who would study Indian politics from the European's point of view and are not merely content to say that whatever the Britisher does is right and whatever the Native does is wrong, we would commend a little publications issued by Mr. A. T. Scott of Madras. Its author is Dr. John Murdoch and its title, "Memorandum on Some Indian Questions proposed for the Right Honourable Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor General of India." It is not, as may be supposed from its title, a series of those stupid "open letters" which people are so fond of publishing. It is, as Dr. Murdoch explains, a memorandum originally prepared for Lord Curzon. But as the welfare of India depends much more upon the people than the Government, the memorandum is offered for general circulation and therefore contains much that would otherwise be unnecessary. Dr. Murdoch brings forward both "Pros" and "Cons" in his remarkable memorandum and we doubt not His Excellency was glad to get possession of it for ready reference on the many subjects of which it treats. Very few Europeans study important questions affecting the land we live in. Nor will they. But here at hand is a small volume of ready made learning which will serve to enlighten them and possibly induce them to take a deeper interest in Indian political affairs.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 5 instant arrived at Aden, at 6 a.m. yesterday.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Arcadia, with the outwards mails of the 4 instant, left Suez at 8 a.m. yesterday.

THE Kasauli Depot will in future be opened on the 1st March in each year.

MAJOR DAVIES, R. A. M. C., will continue as special Sanitary Inspector till the end of March next.

MAJOR H. M. ABUD, Acting First Assistant, Political Resident, Aden, has been appointed District Magistrate at that place.

MR. J. K. WILLIAMS, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Indus Right Bank Division.

MR. C. C. DUTT, I. C. S., Assistant Collector Ahmedabad District, has been appointed a second class Magistrate.

MR. BULLER HUGHES, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, has been granted furlough for one year from the 15th instant.

MESSRS. E. P. GARRETT, I.C.S., and C.S., Campbell, I.C.S., Assistant Collectors in the District of Satara have been appointed second class Magistrates.

MR. C. S. F. CROFTON, B.A., (Cantab.), I.C.S., has been appointed to hold from the 1st December last, to the 15th instant, a temporary appointment at Rs. 1,050 per mensem specially created.

LIEUTENANT G. C. LAING, M.D., C.M., I.M.S., Acting Superintendent, Hyderabad Central Prison, has been appointed a third class Magistrate in the Hyderabad District.

THE honorary rank of Assistant Examiner has been conferred upon Mr. C. Rogers, Accountant, first grade, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

DR. E. H. MOORE, on relief of his duties as District Medical Officer, Khandesh, becomes Medical Officer under the Famine Code for the district of Bijapur.

MR. W. H. SHARP, M.A., (Oxon.) has been appointed a member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, vice Mr. M. Macmillan, B.A., (Oxon) resigned.

MR. G. H. MCCAUSLAND, has been appointed Pay Master, and Quarter Master of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, with the honorary rank of Captain, vice Turner deceased.

MESSRS. C. D. BELL and R. W. MURPHY, Engineers under Covenant, having been appointed to the Bombay Presidency, have been posted to the Central and Southern Divisions respectively.

THE Indian Contingent which went out to take part in the Commonwealth rejoicings at Sydney has been greatly admired by the Australians. It will visit Queensland at the request of the Colonial authorities before returning to India.

MR. VALABHDAS RANCHORDAS is said to be making arrangements to build a theatre in Hornby Road with the most recent improvements in a style which has not been attempted before in Bombay.

THE following appointments in the Revenue Department are notified:—Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., to be Commissioner, second grade vice Mr. A. F. Woodburn retired. Mr. W. Doderet, I. C. S, to be senior Collector vice Mr. Cumine. Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector vice Mr. W. Doderet.

THE General Officer Commanding, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will proceed to Bhuj on Inspection duty, leaving Bombay by the B. I. Steamer "Amra" on the 15th instant, and arriving at Mandvie on the morning of the 17th instant, returning to Bombay on the 22nd instant. Two salutes of 9 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding. Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, will command the Bombay Garrison during the absence of the General Officer Commanding.

THE 21st Regiment, Bombay Infantry will detail Guard of Honour consisting of a Company made up to full established strength, with Band and Regimental Colour, under the command of a Subedar with a Jamadar to parade at the Apollo Bunder in Review Order, Summer Clothing, to-day 7-45 o'clock a.m., to receive his Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar, G.C.S.I., of Baroda, on his return from Europe at 8 a.m. His Highness will be received with a General salute. A salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 8 a.m.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 8th was 1,119, giving a death-rate of 68'97 per annum per thousand as against 114'97 the corresponding period of last year, and 79'54 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 189 died from fevers; 222, plague; 2, small-pox; 4, cholera; 4, leprosy; 143, phthisis; 69, diseases of the nervous system; 178, affections of the respiratory organs; 66, diarrhœa; 32, dysentery; 29, still-born; 92, old age and debility; 21, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 43; Brahmin, 31; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 574; Hindu of low caste, 109; Musalman, 277; Parsee, 36; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 5; European, 3; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 244 as against 217 the corresponding period of last year, and 242 the average over the past five years.

BALUCHISTAN BORDER FORAYS.

TRIBESMEN'S DIVERSIONS.

II.

THE Waziris are an active set of tribes in regard to whom the unexpected becomes the commonplace, so to speak. The Mahsuds are at present paying the penalty of their turbulence by having to submit to a rigorous blockade until they decide to make reparation in another form. Other of the tribes have done some successful raiding during the past official year. On the night of the 25th May 1899, a party of five sowars of the Zhob Levy Corps were attacked by ten Waziris in the pass between Mirali Khel and Girdad. One sowar was killed, another wounded and the raiders made off with three rifles and accoutrements. Eight cases of highway robbery and theft were also reported against the Waziris. A joint Jirga for the settlement of cases against the tribesmen met at Tank on the 8th November 1899. Out of 28 cases laid before the Jirga four were decided, ten were filed for want of evidence, three were compromised and eleven were held over.

The settled cases were rather interesting as thus:—

Two Zhob Levy Corps sowars were murdered near Girdao in May, 1899, and their arms and accoutrements stolen. The Abdur Rahman Khels gave evidence in open jirga that the rifles taken were sold by Zalmun Shingi to Momin Abdur Rahman Khel and a Langar Khel. The jirga was of opinion that Zalmun should be summoned with his Maliks and called on to prove from whom he got the rifles and that if he could not clear himself he would be considered guilty. The Political Agent, Zhob and the Political Officer, Wana, approved of this award. They were also of opinion that a decree of Rs. 2,000 should be awarded against whoever was found guilty unless the offender or offenders could be arrested. On Alamgul volunteering to bring in one of these rifles, the Political Officer, Wana, gave him money to purchase it from the owner. The rifle was thus restored to the Commandant Zhob Levy Corps in December, 1899. In January 1900 Zalmun Shingi admitted to the Political Officer, Wana, that he took part in the murder and implicated two Abdur Rahman Khels, named Kastor and Reshmin as his accomplices.

Of miscellaneous massacre among what are termed in the report of the Baluchistan agency local tribes there are some interesting samples. One enterprising murderer who seems to have established himself firmly in business is a deserter from the Zhob Levy Corps. Here are some of the instances of the interesting uncertainty of life on the borders.

A Hindu shopkeeper at Gwal Haidarzai was murdered on 1st July 1899, and three Hindus were found murdered near Dirgi on the 19th March 1900. It is stated that the Gwal murder was committed by the notorious Fazl, a deserter from the Zhob Levy Corps, who has taken up his residence in Afghanistan close to the British boundary. No other clue is obtainable. The murders at Dirgi are being enquired into. In December 1899, two highway robberies were also committed on the Fort Sandeman-Dhana road. These, however, appear to have been committed by or at the instance of Largha Sheranes, the opportunity having been taken to commit these when his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was at Manikhwah in Zhob. Two cases of fanatical outrage also occured in Fort Sandeman during the year under report, and in both cases the would-be murderers were apprehended without doing any mischief and were sentenced to transportation for life.

Shikari Marani who follows his profession of outlawry on the Afghan frontier claims a great deal of attention. The narrative of one of his escapades states that early one morning in January last Shikari Marani who took a leading part in the Dhana outrages of 1895, Fazil Admazai, and a third person armed to the teeth with swords, pistols and rifles entered a house in Samkhel near Hindubagh, where a Daffedar and a Sowar of the Zhob Levy Corps had encamped with five horses. The levies were asleep and unarmed and the thieves secured them, robbed them of what they had, severely wounded two horses and rode off with the others. A party was afterwards sent in pursuit and the thieves opened fire. The pursuers returned the fire, but though it was ineffectual owing to mist, one of the thieves, frightened fell from his horse and was arrested. At a later stage in the pursuit, when Shikari Marani held a lead of about a mile he dismounted and began firing on the Sowars. When they returned the fire he left his horse and made into the hills, where he successfully eluded capture.

Besides rifles, the tribesmen appear to set a value upon telegraph wire, but thefts of such are really designed to lead up to the greater prize.

On the 21st June 1899, the telegraph line near Kuchbina was cut and 200 feet of wire carried away. On information being received, the Thanadar of Moghal Kot, accompanied by some levy sowars and two line riders, at once proceeded to the spot and repaired the line. While doing so, they were fired upon from an adjoining hill by some Waziris, who had cut the line and were purposely lying in wait in order to attack this party with the object of plundering their firearms. The party managed to establish itself in the most sheltered spot they could find, and there remained on the defensive for several hours. The Waziris kept firing on them at intervals and from different directions till about 1 a.m., when they took their departure without having done any damage.

In regard to Kalat the report states that affairs in that place itself were quiet during the year. But if that was true of the Capital it does not appear to be a quite accurate description of the state of affairs in the countryround about. There are a number of Baluch refugees in Afghanistan and the causes of their fleeing are various. Of Pir Muhahmad Langav it is stated that he left hurredly in September 1899. No act of open hostility towards Government marked his departure, but before leaving he got even with some Langavs who were his enemies by raiding their property and carrying off 300 sheep and goats. He could then afford to retire for his country's good.

That "a man of no importance" may be a dangerous character the following paragraph seems to show:

On the 25th August 1899, Sommalari Mengals from the Bolan pass, headed by one Kamalan, a man of no importance, and aided by other scoundrels from this district and from Quetta-Pishin and Shorawak, attacked the Brewery, killing and wounding about twenty-five men. It is understood that Kamalan was aggrieved because he considered that his pay from the Bolan services was not sufficient, and that he chose this method of convincing Government of his importance. After committting this outrage, Kamalan went across the border to Afghanistan.

Troublesome leaders are not let down easily. During the Political Agent's tour in the Jhallawar hills four Sirdars endeavoured to give trouble.

One man, Mir Ali Murad Sommalari, was an old offender and had been giving trouble for a considerable period. He was accused of three murders and of a number of thefts and had two or three times refused to attend the Political Agent's camp though sommoned to do so. It was necessary to make an example of him. On the 25th October, his village of Toba in the Gidar valley was surrounded before daybreak and looted, and the property found in it was sold by auction. Mir. Ali Murad and the young Sommalari Sirdar Bhai Khan were not at home, but shortly afterwards they were brought before the Political Agent through the good offices of Mir Mehrulla Khan, Kaisani, Nazim of Mekran, and Sirdar Mohim Khan, Gurgnari. They made their submission.

This example speedily convinced the other three mal-contents Sirdars Shakar Khan, Mengal, Pahar Khan Sasoli, and Mazar Khan, Bajoi, that opposition was of no avail. They attended the Political Agent's camp at Khozdar on the 18th November, and the causes of their discontent were enquired into and settled.

Legal amenities do not appeal to the Chiefs of Mekran who prefer a more deadly arbitrament. There was a dispute between Mir Sher Muhamed Gitchki and Mir Abdul Karim about the succession to some property. The parties had agreed before the Political Agent to submit the question to the Moulvi of Hammayun in Sind for decision by Muhammadan Law. Instead of which fifteen men had to be killed before the matter was settled.

Mir Sher Muhammad, instead of taking steps to prosecute his claim in a proper manner, waited until the Political Agent had left Mashkai, and then fled to his own village. He commenced rebuilding the fort at Nasirabad and proceeded to defy the Nazim of Mekran. Mir Mehrulla Khan, with commendable promptitude, immediately gathered a country lashkar together and speedily brought Mir Sher Muhammad to his senses. Fourteen of Sher Muhammad's men were killed and wounded, while the loss on the Nazim's side was only one man killed. Sher Muhammad then submitted.

In regard to the Las Bela State the only cause of complaint is in reference to the work of the frontier levies and especially of the men from the levy tracts There were many cases of thefts and the offenders escaped across the border.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR PIQUETBERG.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

Fifty of the Cyclist Corps made a dash to seize the Pass at Pickaneerskloof near Piquetberg before the Boers who were repulsed after some sharp fighting in which three cyclists were killed and 23 wounded.

THE CAPE INVASION.

General Sir Charles Parsons with a strong column consisting of Yeomanry, Gloucesters, Lancashire Fusiliers, Artillery and Howitzers arrived at Carnarvon on the 6th instant.

A CONTRADICTION.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The fight stated to have taken place at Pickaneerskloof between the cyclists and the Boers is declared to be untrue.

Entrenchments are being made across Cape flats False Bay to Table Bay.

SKIRMISHES WITH THE BOERS.

Five of Brabant's men have been captured near Richmond. In a subsequent fight two Boers were killed and one wounded.

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

General Buller has arrived at Aldershot and relieves Sir W. Butler to-day.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK AND THE POPE.

A sensation has been caused by the Duke of Norfolk addressing the Pope on behalf of the British pilgrims in the hope of the restoration of the temporal power.

The Press condemns his Grace's gross tactlessness.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE UNITED STATES PROPOSAL.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Vienna correspondent states that the United State's proposal to transfer the negotiations from Peking to Washington has met with an emphatic refusal.

Major Clem Brown and the batch of Assistant Engineers accompanying him for railway work in China will, we understand, proceed to Tientsin and Peking for work on the line which connects the Chinese capital with the coast. No information is at present available as to what their duties will be, but it may be safely conjectured that the Powers are agreed upon one point, and that is the maintenance and guarding of the railway. It will be useless to keep troops permanently in Peaking unless the safety of the line of communication with the sea is assured, and this can best be done by having a small staff of trained engineers on the spot in addition to the garrisons of the stations. It will be interesting to note upon whom the burden of safeguarding the railway will fall: it will not be matter of surprise if Indian troops are entrusted with this duty.

INDIAN REGIMENTS FOR COLONIAL GARRISONS.

The formation of three additional Indian Infantry Regiments has been sanctioned and the formation of two more is contemplated.

They will be employed to garrison Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong and Ceylon.

The Imperial Exchequer will bear the whole cost.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF IN PRUSSIA.

Count von Bulow, speaking in the Prussian Diet, promised a protective tariff on Prussian Agricultural produce.

SIR JOHN AIRD'S MISSION TO EGYPT.

Sir Benjamin Baker has sailed to join Sir John Aird in Egypt.

IMMIGRATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The new British Columbian Asiatic Immigration Act was enforced for the first time yesterday, on the arrival of the Steamer Empress of Japan, when a number of Japanese were rejected.

The Chinese were not touched, their immigration being regulated by the Dominion Law.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Dickson, the Australian Minister of Defence.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD SYMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Sir Edward Symes was reported to be sinking fast this morning, and died at half past eight o'clock at Rangoon. Sir Edward Symes arrived from home a few days ago in wretched health, but in hopes of being able to complete the few months necessary for pension. He had for years been suffering from complete nervous breakdown, the result of years of exhausting work, especially during the troubled years following the annexation of Upper Burma. The past few days showed it would be impossible for him to remain in this climate. Since his arrival he has been staying with Mr. Justice Fox, one of his oldest friends. About 2 p m. on Thursday he left the house in a ticca gharry and drove to Messrs. A. Scott and Company's, where he purchased a large army revolver. The gharry drove up to the Sule Pagoda Road, and when opposite the Scotch Kirk, Sir Edward put the revolver to his mouth and fired, the bullet passing through the roof of his mouth and out near the top of his forehead. When picked up he was perfectly conscious, and gave his name to the European soldier and a native constable, who at once drove him to the hospital were he was immediately attended to. The sad tragedy has cast a gloom over Rangoon society.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE P. W. D.

Messrs. C. D. Bell and P. W. Murphy, newly appointed Public Works Engineers from Home, are posted to Bombay.

FAMINE RETURNS.

Famine returns this week show that small relief works have been re-opened in the Madras Presidency while Bombay reports a rise of seven thousand in numbers receiving help.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of December, 1898, Rs. 11,52,42,000; 1899, Rs. 8,76,67,000; 1900, 10,04,01,000.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 5th instant show 2,453 deaths, against 2,298 in the week preceding. Bengal reported 1,500, against 1,374; Mysore State, 414; Bombay Presidency, 261; Bombay City, 171; and Calcutta, 67.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION AT NAGPORE.

FIRST SITTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, JAN. 10.

The Famine Commission, consisting of Sir Anthony Macdonald, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Nicholson of Madras, Mr. Bourdillion of Bengal and Rai Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerjee, Dewan of the Jeypur State, opened their proceedings to-day, in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. The meeting of the Commission was open to the public. Some members of the local bar were present to witness the proceedings. Mr. Pantin, the Deputy-Commissioner of Bhandara, was the first witness examined. He said that he first began to be apprehensive of the failure of crops in July 1899, and instituted general inquiries as to the state of the crops. On receipt of orders from the Government, dated the 4th August, he established his relief organisation. In the meantime he was making arrangements for gratuitous relief and many persons soon began to avail themselves of it. No advances were made for digging wells. The rabi harvest was not good. Attempts were made to keep the number on relief each week at five or six thousand. But eventually larger numbers came in and then details were entered into as regards the tasks for digging and carriers and as regards fines to be inflicted. Rice was the principal grain on which prices were fixed. People were not compelled to live at the works. People who could have lived without doing so did not, as a rule, come to the works. Possibly about ten per cent came in. Thirteen thousand rupees were advanced for seed grains and no exception was made to the rule as regards the recovering of interest. This year there is a general shortage, both as regards Kharif and Rabi crops.

Mr. Coxon, the Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, was the next witness examined. He said that cash payment and kitchens were begun almost simultaneously. No test works were opened at all. There were four public works opened in October and the number on them steadily increased. Eventually measures were taken for stiffening the tasks. Practically the whole of the labouring population came in to the relief works at the worst time of the Famine. Relief was closed by knocking off whole villages at a time. In October the percentage of people who came to the relief works and who should not have been there, was about ten per cent. There was no difficulty in getting labour at present.

Mr. Chitnavis, the Deputy Commissioner of Wardah, was the third witness examined. He gave details of the condition of the crops in his district and also of the organisation of the relief in kitchens and on the works. The health of the people, he said, was generally good until cholera made its appearance. Every precaution was taken to guard and disinfect the wells. The Land Settlement of the Central Provinces, he said, had nothing to do with the famine as had been alleged by the Indian Congress.

MILITARY NEWS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.

Major Cox, Adjutant Hyderabad Volunteers, has been appointed second in command of the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers in South Africa.

Lieutenant Roddy, 1st Cheshire Regiment, has been selected for appointment to the West African frontier force.

Captain Templer, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed to the charge of the Hapur Remount Depot, vice Captain Turner on service in China.

A recommendation has been made by the Commander-in-Chief in India that six batteries of Vickers-Maxim quick firing guns (pom-poms) should form part of the equipment of the Field Army.

The rearmament of the Native Infantry regiments which are part of the Field Army is proceeding. Some ten battalions have received 303 rifles, in addition to the regiments now absent in China. More battalions will be rearmed as Lee-Enfields for the British troops reach India.

The orders regarding time-expired men of British regiments in India depend entirely upon the decision of the home authorities as to when the state of affairs in South Africa will permit of drafts being sent to this country. If full reliefs are carried out this cold weather, some 20,000 men would have to be sent to England, of whom 15,000 are time expired. It is impossible to say, under existing conditions, when definite orders will be received.

The pattern of thripod for the maxim guns in India has now been finally settled, and a number of tripods will be manufactured forthwith.

The officers of the two new regiments, 46th Punjab Infantry and 47th Sikhs, will be selected by the Lieutenant-General of the Punjab Command, with the exception of the Commandant and Second-in-Command in each case. There will be some difficulty in the selection, owing to the great paucity of Staff Corps officers available at present

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will inspect the Troops in Garrison at a Ceremonial Parade on Monday, the 14th January, at 7-30 a.m., on the General Parade Ground, in Drill Order Khaki. Troops to be in position at 7-20 a.m, every available man to be present. The Recruits of Native Infantry Regiments will attend the Parade and be formed up in the rear of the line behind their respective Corps.

GHAZISM IN BALUCHISTAN.

QUETTA, JAN. 9.

Captain Johnston, I. M. S., attached to the 24th Bombay Regiment, was killed by a Ghazi. This is the first Medical Officer on this frontier who has been killed by a Ghazi.

Captain Johnston received his commission in July, 1894, and was appointed to the 24th Bombay regiment on October 14th, 1898. The regiment went to Loralai from Quetta on April 15th, 1899.

NAGPUR NEWS.

Our local correspondent says:—The weather here is cloudy, and we had rather heavy rain yesterday morning as well as last night and the sky is overcast, and more rain may be expected. The rain is general throughout the Central Provinces. It has greatly interfered with Ginning Factories which are stopped working as the cotton is too damp.

Several witnesses are to be brought here from the Berars for the purpose of being examined before the Famine Commission.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Cragoswald left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats firm.
Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	29 7-16

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE FRENCH AMNESTY BILL.

A BOGUS PARISIAN PRINCE.

PARIS, DEC. 21.

THE French Government have scored heavily with their Amnesty Bill, and defeated all hostile amendments by overwhelming majorities. Although the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, made a strong and effective speech on Monday in support of his measure, his success is probably due rather to the weakness and inconsistency of his opponents than to the actual merits of the Bill. These are indeed difficult to discover. That France should be tired of the Dreyfus case, whose existence M. Meline denied, is natural enough, and the Bill is the fruit of this weariness. If it passes, as we must assume now that it will, there are to be no further prosecutions on one side or the other. Reasons of State may justify such an act of oblivion. They cannot make it palatable to constitutionalists, or to lovers of justice. That such a man as General Mercier should escape the penalty of his actions is a public misfortune. Colonel Picquart, for his part, has protested against being pardoned for what he never did, and has demanded restitution to his former rank. A more righteous demand was never put forward, but it is put forward in vain. The Amnesty Bill proceeds upon a false assumption. The Dreyfus case cannot be treated as if there were equal faults on both sides. If Captain Dreyfus was innocent, as no one who has read the evidence doubts, he was the victim of a wicked conspiracy, and for the honour of France the conspirators ought to be punished. It is rather absurd for Englishmen, remembering the Parnell Commission, to pride themselves on the absolute immunity of judicial matters in the United Kingdom from political influence. We can quite conceive circumstances in which the Attorney-General would put a stop to a series of recriminatory prosecutions. The attempt of the Nationalists to turn out M. Waldeck-Rousseau by capturing the Socialist vote failed, and deserved to fail, ignominiously. But to leave a case half settled is a serious blunder, if only because a sham compromise, like this, leads to renewed agitation and unrest.

The current number of the "Revue Blanche" contains the first instalment of an unpublished work by Gustave Flaubert. "Memoires d'un Fou" purports to be a work of fiction, but the dedication that precedes it, to say nothing of internal evidence and the known facts of Flaubert's life, show it to be in reality a self-confession. It is the confession of a stripling, for Flaubert was but seventeen when he wrote it. The manuscript was given by the author to Alfred Le Posittevin, to whom it is dedicated, and whose death called forth the admirable letter that will be remembered by all readers of Flaubert's correspondence. The existence of the manuscript which remained in Le Poittevin's family had come to be forgotton, and it was only recently that it was rediscovered, and that its possessors were persuaded with some difficulty to consent to its publication. The portion now printed is of less interest than what is to follow. The period at which the work was composed—towards 1838—and the extreme youthfulness of the writer are apparent on every page. The boyish author, in respect both of his style and the bent of his thoughts, is a true child of the Romantic movement. He tells us himself that he had "Childe Harold" by heart, that he had wept over the sorrows of Werther, and that he thought of Hamlet as a congenial spirit. He had caught what passed for the Byronic attitude. In accents of which he is not blind to the exaggeration he laments that his life is over before it has begun, that the world has already lost its savour, that he is weary of existance, jaded, disillusioned, and hopless. Even the stock accessories are introduced—a skull grins at him from his mantelshelf. But these lyrical wailings are only curious as coming from the artistically impassive author of "Madame Bovary." Of the facts of his existence little is imparted, though he has something to say of his exceeding unhappiness at school, of his contempt for his slow-witted companions, and of his passion for solitude. A suggestive passage is that in which he dwells on the arduous difficulties of literary expression; he foreshadows in these lines that bitter struggle with words, that unceasing endeavour to choose them aright and make them magically meaning, which, as appears so strikingly in the Correspondence, was the man, and almost the tragic, preoccupation of Flaubert's life time. The narrative interest of the next instalments is likely to be greater. They will recount in detail a platonic love affair which for many years played a most important part in Flaubert's life, and the heroine of which figures in "L'Education Sentimentale" as Mme. Arnoud.

If the story related by the "Temps" and other French journals is correct, an individual named Laforge, who was arrested at Asnieres understood the vanity of his fellow-countrymen, and knew how to take advantage of it. According to M. Cochefert, two years ago Laforge was little better than a vagrant. Being often without a lodging, he slept in the open air or under a bridge. He was known to the police, but he suddenly disappeared from Paris, and was not heard of again till a few months ago. He was then a very different man. He had always plenty of money, was well dressed, kept a carriage, and had a little yacht on the Seine. His "pied a terre," in a fashionable quarter of Paris, was elegantly furnished, and he no longer called himself simply Louis Leon Laforge, but Don Leon, Prince Laforge de Vituval, Duc de Saint Leon. If he had contented himself with the glory attached to so great a name he might have lived happy in the generous hospitality offered him by a credulous people. His ambition was, however, higher. He founded the Order of the Knights of Saint Leon, of which he was naturally the Grand Master. He soon found means to get himself admitted into French society, where on festive occasions he appeared dressed in a gorgeous costume covered with gold lace and, of course, wearing the Grand Cross of his Order. In return for the civilities which were layished on him, he distributed freely the insignia of the order of Saint Leon, and, it is said, received in exchange several foreign decorations.

The influence of the "Prince" in his household grew rapidly. He was always addressed in the third person, everyone bowing before him. He was on visiting terms with many of the rich and even noble families of France, and is described as having on several occasions made his appearance at the receptions held at the Elysee and various Ministries. On one of these occasions, when he was at a Ministry, where he had, as usual, been announced by the usher as Prince De Saint Leon, a gentleman whom he had recently decorated came up to him to complain that his secretary, Louis Revol, who had assumed the title of Count De Grigny, had called upon him, claiming three hundred francs as Chancellery dues for the Order. After listening to the story Don Leon, Prince Laforge de Vitauval, replied, "I hope you had him arrested. The individual who called on you must be a swindler."

The list of the alleged dupes of the "Prince" and his secretary is said to be very long, Laforge being accused of no fewer than forty offences. He would however, probably have remained at large, as people do not care to proclaim to the world they have paid for the decorations they are vain enough to covet and wear with ostentation, had it not been for the fact that, emboldened by his success, he, it is said, sought to gain the hand of the daughter of a very rich gentleman. As is customary in France, before consenting to the marriage the father made inquiries concerning the suitor. The result was of such a nature as to cause him not only to refuse the "Prince's" demand, but also to communicate with M. Cochefert, Chief of the Detective Department. It so happened that M. Cochefert had just received the confidences of the "Prince's" navel attache, Louis Revol, alias Count De Grigny, who had been arrested for having illegally donned the naval uniform. That being the case, M. Cochefert had no hesitation in at once arresting Louis Leon Laforge, alias Don Leon, Prince Laforge de Vitauval. The arrest took place only a few days before the Knights of the Order of Saint Leon were, it is alleged, intending to give a banquet at the Grand Hotel in honour of the Grant Master of that Order.

The report of the expenses and profits of the Paris Exhibition has been sent to the Minister of Commerce. There is a loss of 2,023,000 frs. A visit of the Emperor and Empress of Russia was calculated upon. It would have been productive of a balance of perhaps 18,000,000 frs. The most profitable potted were the eight days, when the Shah was there The Kings of Greece and Belgium did not greatly affect the sale of tickets, but King Oscar did, although he dressed like any other gentleman. He has so many showy and fine qualities that he was the most fetching European King in the way of sovereignty. The man in the street likes something in the medieval or Renaissance feeling. Oscar would, if King of France, be a modern Francis I., who, despite Victor Hugo, is still popular.

A fashionable crowd on Dec. 19th blockaded the doors of the Palais de Justice to see Mademoiselle Chauvin take the oath on her admission, to practise at the French Bar. Coming after Madame Petit, she is the second lady to win her way to forensic honours. The presentation was made by her brother, M. Chauvin, the Deputy, himself a member of the Paris Bar. Everything passed of agreeably, and the President succeeded in discovering a new phrase to include both men and women barristers. On a former occasion he said "the barristers and Madame Petit will take their places." This time he used the word "recipients" to cover Mademoisells Chauvin and her 12 male colleagues, or rivals to be. The lady wore a gown like the rest, except that it was a long way smarter, beneath a cap she wore a tortoise-shell comb to confine her hair, and the only mistake she made, on her own laughing admission, was to forget to take her cap off when interviewing the leader of the Bar in his private room.

M. Bonnat's elevation to the rank of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, is not a distinction too great for his talents as a painter. He is perhaps the first portraitist of the French school. The re-exhibition in the Grand Palais of his protraits of Renan and M. Bertrand, of the Academy of Sciences, redounded, to his fame, or—as they say here—to his glory. M. Bonnat owes much to the Spanish school, which he studied for some years in Madrid. He came into a large fortune about twenty years ago under the will of an uncle. He lives in Paris in a handsome house of his own, and has a fine seaside villa in the Basque country at Ustaritz, near St. Jean de Luz. No painter is more attentive to the criticisms of his works than M. Bonnat. This artist is a confirmed bachelor. He is the portraitist of the Presidents of the Third Republic. The two best of the Presidential series were Thiers, whom he did when the hand of death was stealing on him, and Grevy.

THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the championship at the recent meeting at Calcutta the draw for the match play was as follows:—

N. Macbeth	v	F. H. Stewart.
D. Pym	v	J. Stuart Smith
A. M. Urie	v	T. Drimmie.
A. M. Simson	v	F. H. Lamb.

According to the 'Asian" Messrs. Macbeth and Stewart started first and attracted the larger number of spectators. Macbeth naturally started favourite and when it was seen that Stewart was clean off his game and was four down at the seventh hole he was expected to have practically a walk over. Stewart, however, stuck to him, and eventually only suffered defeat by 3 and 2, but the play was not first class on either side, Macbeth being very weak on the putting greens. Messrs. Pym and Stuart Smith had a close match for the first twelve holes, but after this the latter easily asserted his superiority, and won by 4 and 2. Messrs. Urie and Drimmie are old opponents, but Drimmie, who was suffering from a bad hand, never looked like making a game of it this year and was beaten by 4 and 3. This also proved to be the match between Messrs. Lamb and Simson, where the latter, who has never done himself real justice in the championship, went down before Mr. Lamb who more than maintained his improved form of the previous day, to every body's satisfaction, and played steadily throughout. In the afternoon the game was between Messrs. Macbeth and Stuart Smith, and though the former was expected to win, the "cognosenti" were quite prepared for a close game, and to see the winner of this match carry off the championship. Macbeth started with a strong lead, but Stuart Smith stuck to his work pluckily, and had the game all square at the turn. After this Macbeth again appeared to get nervous, and went off his putting badly. Stuart Smith was as usual the essence of impassivity, and, with all the luck on his side at the forth and five holes, completed the second half of the round in an approximate 39, which gave him the victory on the sixteenth green by 3 up and 2 to play. In the other semi-final tie a ding-dong but not very brilliant struggle was seen, and though Mr. Urie won by one hole by getting down a missable put on the lost green it is doubtful if either he of Mr. Lamb was round in much under 100.

The final match of 36 holes was played on the Wednesday. Mr. Stuart Smith, mainly perhaps on account of his steady play hitherto and his even temperament, started favourite, but not a few pinned their faith to the Honorary Secretary of the Calcutta Golf Club whose game, if sometimes erratic, is often brilliant. The firs two holes were halved, but after this Stuart Smith forged ahead and never looked like losing. He completed the first half round in 43 to Urie's 45, and stood 2 up; this lead he increased to four holes during the next half round, and thus stood 4 up at tiffin time, his approximate total for the 18 holes being 87. After the interval the champion of '98 want still further ahead rapidly, and was 7 up with only fourteen holes to play. Urie then gave the spectators a glimpse of his best ferm, and with 4 consecutive fours reduced the balance against him to 4 holes once more by the time the pair set out on their last half round. Stuart Smith, however, would not allow his position to be shaken, and holed out the first three holes in 4, 5, 4, winning them all. This gave him his second championship by 7 up and 6 to play, and nobody possibly deny his right to the title, or that he is a very much more dangerous opponent than many Calcutta golfers have thought. He drives well, and puts excellently, while his nerve is good, and—with a large A—he was in full practice: Urie hardly did himself justice in the final, and has latterly developed a habit of slicing his full shots, but an Honorary Secretary of a large Golf Club has many troubles, and may well be pardoned for over-anxiety during a championship week. Taken all round the play was less good than had been expected, and Messrs. Macbeth, R. D. Murray, Simson and Stewart in particular did not nearly attain to the best of their possible. Mr. Stuart Smith holds the Championship Challenge Cup for a year, and receives a prize valued at Rs. 150, while Mr. Urie takes the second prize valued at Rs. 100. The details of the match play are as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.

Mr. Norman Macbeth beat Mr. F. H. Stewart by three up and two to play.

Mr. J. Stuart Smith beat Mr. D. Pym by four up and two to play.

Mr. F. H. E. Lamb beat Mr. A. F. Simson by four up and two to play.

Mr. A. M. Urie beat Mr. T. Drimmie by four up and three to play.

SEMI-FINALS.

Mr. J. Stuart Smith beat Mr. Norman Macbeth by three up and three to play.

Mr. A. M. Urie beat Mr. F. H. E. Lamb one up.

FINALS (36 HOLES).

Mr. J. Stuart Smith beat Mr. A. M. Urie by seven up and six to play.

A PUBLIC DANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write this in the hope that it might draw the attention of the authorities that be and work out a remedy for the complaint set forth below:—That immediately close to the Junction of 4 public roads at Khetwadi near the "Cama Baugh," there is a small piece of land which has recently been utilized for stacking a large quantity of hay. The place is situated in the immediate vicinity of a thickly populated locality containing large and valuable properties and the result of the hay-rick catching fire through the indifference of a careless smoker would be surely frightful. It is a notorious fact which cannot, by denied that 99 out of hundred fires in hay-stacks originate in the dying embers of a lighted "beedee" which the Natives handle with the greatest possible unconcern, and that being so, I cannot but protest strongly against the authorities allowing such a large quantity of hay to be stocked for sale in a thickly populated locality, in the heart of the town. I think however the matter has only to be brought to the notice of the authorities concerned to be remedied for the safety of the public.—Your's, &c.,

January, 9. R. H. J.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A NICE cold morning again, and the twenty-four sportsmen who assembled at Santa Cruz yesterday to meet the Master and his sixteen couple of beauties, were very glad when the word was given to move off. We found a fine big Jack at the corner of Parla cover, who as soon as he heard the hue and cry after him swung to the left and took us along the open fields to Chuckla. When nearing Chuckla he kept a little more to the right, taking us through all the scrub at the base of Jackal Hill. He ran round the hill, and back towards the railway, which he crossed close Andheri Station. Hounds hunted him through the undergrowth, which abounds on the others side of the line, and were bringing him back across the rails; but unfortunately a straggler from the pack who sat debating whether he should go across and join his brothers in their work, made up his mind just at this moment; and as he went across the line the jack was emerging from the other side, and they met face to face. The wily one lost no time in doubling back into cover once more. The field had divided by this time, half following the Master and Whip to see what was happening on the other side, the rest waiting patiently on the fields near Jackal Hill in hopes of the hounds and their quarry returning. After leaving the brush wood near the railway the varmint led his pursuers across the Andheri high road, and up the hill. He led them a fine dance round and round the hill and down on to the mud flats on the other side, but he would not face the open, so returned to the hill once more. After some twenty minutes hunting, they eventually ran into and killed him. The Master was determined to get in a second run, so hounds were hurriedly collected and though it was late and the sun quite high in the heavens, the pack were trotted back to Sahar. At five minutes to eight we started again. The field, which originally was small, had greatly diminished owing to the lateness of the hour and the pressing calls of business. Not more than ten followed the Master on his second venture. Hounds began to give tongue to a line which they had picked up in some quarries to the right of the pipe. We went along merrily making a big circle, when suddenly everything ceased and the beauties were at fault. Stacey cast about and presently they got on to it, once more taking us right handed, across some nasty dry nullahs. Our quarry was never viewed, but he apparently found it diffilcult to make up his mind, and ran a most zig-zag course. We headed for the backwater, then swung back and circled round Sahar village, leaving it on our right, and again made for the open. For a few minutes we had some delightful going at a very good pace with a few large mud walls to jump. We crossed another nullah and varied the monotony with some good sized cactus heaps which we had to get over. We circled right-handed, again crossing the nullah and came out into the open near Kaleena. Hounds still streamed ahead, giving tongue lustily. We ran as far as the gardens near Kaleena tank, and had to halt there while hounds hunted through them, but they did not stay there long. Keeping steadily on, they ran into their quarry a few hundred yards further on, close on the borders of the tank. Some deep ditches have been dug out there for irrigation purposes and the varmint was resting in one of these when the hounds ran into him. The second run was not more than twenty minutes, but it was fast going the whole time, much faster than during the first run, and it was very pretty hunting. The pack kept in a close body and worked the line out wonderfully in spite of the heat and the many twistings and turnings of their quarry.

JORROCKS.

ELECTRICITY IN THE EAST.

THE past year, writes a scientific correspondent has been marked by a great development of electrical enterprise in India, the most novel, if not the largest scheme, is that at Mysore were the waters of the Cauvery are to be put into harness for the benefit of the Mysore gold mines. We are informed that large turbines driving dynamos requiring 700 horse power to work them will be required for the Cauvery power scheme. In Calcutta, the tramways Co., are adopting electric tractions and are using dynamos of the same size as those for Mysore, but there is no water power available in Calcutta, no one has yet essayed to chain the mighty Hughly and so steam engines will be used to drive the tramways dynamos. The largest dynamos yet ordered for India are those for the Calcutta electric supply Corporation whose Engineer, Mr. Scott Moncrieff has just returned from England having arranged for the delivery of two sets of engines and dynamos each of 1,100 horse power. The Calcutta Corporation's work is of great importance to Europeans in India because it has introduced electric fans in place of punkahs in Calcutta. The electric fan has "come to stay" to judge by its great popularity in Calcutta. It hangs from the ceiling and has much the same appearance as a Chandelier with the addition of two, three or even four large blades spreading some 54 inches from tip to tip. These blades when the fan is working make some 200 revolutions per minute giving a slow steady breeze of great volume. These fans are in most cases placed 15 feet apart where more than one is required, but opinions vary as to their effective scope and in the Cathedral which is now the coolest place in Calcutta they are placed 10 feet a part. The central Telegraph Office and the High Court have adopted the 15 feet standard and private houses vary in their number of fans according to the ideas and pecuniary resources of the house-holders. Messrs. Kilburn & Co., the Managing Agents of the Electric Supply Co., have introduced a system of hiring out fans, which is very much appreciated the charge is Rs. 4 per month for each fan. Electric fans are apparently better than swinging punkahs in every way. They certainly look much better, obstruct the room much less ventilate the room much more and they do not stop. We hear on all sides that they have changed the conditions of life in India. The electric light is also particularly useful in the East and its wide spread use in Calcutta shows how well it is appreciated. In addition to the above instances of the use of electricity we may mention that the workshops of the East Indian Railway and also of the Bengal Nagpore Railway will be driven by electricity before long. The old and well known arrangement of shafting belts, ropes and pulleys is now fast becoming a thing of the past and is being replaced by main cables and electric motors. In conclusion, perhaps the greatest novelty of all is the Viceroy's new electric lift; when using the lift one first presses a button which brings it from whatever floor it has been left at to that on which it is standing. One enteres the lift, and finds a row of bush buttons like electric bell pushes, each one, marked for a floor at which the lift may be wanted to stop, one presses the button and the electricity does the rest. In order to insure safety in working the lift will not move until all doors are shut. In a lift of this sort no attendant is required and the cost of working does not exceed one anna per lift. Electricity from the Supply Company's mains thus lifts the Viceroy, it also lifts tea at the tea warehouse works, tea packers also and drives many printing presses throughout the city, it is used for making sewing machines and will shortly blow the Cathedral Organ.

J. N. TATA EDUCATION SCHEME.

Two studentships enabbling the recipients to proceed to Europe for the acquirement of some special knowledge in any department of Science, Art or Engineering, or for fitting themselves to enter the higher branches of Government service are open for competition by selection to graduates who have displayed marked ability throughout their University career. One studentship is confined to Parsees only, while the other is open to any pure native of India. Applications containing full particulars as to age, nationality and University career should be made before February 1st to the Honorary Secretary Victoria buildings, Fort, Bombay, who will, if required, send copies of the terms and conditions to all duly qualified candidates.

THE Jullundur district is again declared to be free of plague. The disease last appeared in the district on the 3rd of October 1900. Only four villages have been attacked with a total of 19 cases with six deaths. That the outbreak was so slight is very probably due to way in which the people took to inoculation. Nearly 300,000 persons underwent the operation.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. Rebsch presiding.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. M. B. Bharbaya, chairman of the Standing Committee, in bringing forward the Municipal budget for 1901-1902, said:—We are in the beginning of a new century, and from the Budget of the next official year which I have the honour to put before you, I think you will admit that we are making a good beginning. While the plague is still with us, the effects of the last famine are still to be observed, while trade is slack, several of our Mills are still closed, and the mill-hands thereof are without employment. The rate-payers of Bombay will feel highly gratified to learn that their burden of taxation in the next official year is going to be reduced. (Hear hear). This reduction will be appreciated not only by the classes but also by the masses, and coming as it does at the close of the period of famine, it is on that account, if on no other phenomenal. The Budget now before us has been most carefully prepared by our Municipal Commissioner and the Chief Accountant. The Commissioner has shown his sympathy with the feelings of the rate-payers and thanks are due to him. With the data available when it was approved by the Standing Committee, the opening Balance was estimated at Rs. 19,30,000, but it will be seen from the revised estimate that it has since increased to Rs. 20,59,000, and is arrived at as follows:—

Closing Balance of the Budget for the current year Rs. 14,27,000. Surplus income and savings of 1899-1900) Rs. 549,823. Probable income in Revenue for the current year according to revised estimate Rs. 3,46,600. Savings in expenditure for the current year, according to revised estimate Rs. 90,000. Total Rs. 24,13,729. Less-additional grants sanctioned and to be sanctioned, up to the close of this year Rs. 3,54,729. Balance Rs 20,59,000.

The income for the next official year is estimated at Rs. 8,103,000. This Income is less than the Budget estimate of the current year by Rs. 4,17,000 and is the net result of a reduction of 2 per cent in General Tax, 2 ans. per candy on grains and 1 anna per candy on fire wood, and of increases in Tobacco Duty, Halalkore Tax, Water Tax, Market Receipts and other miscellaneous items. I may here inform you, that the Commissioner in proposing

A REDUCTION IN TOWN DUTIES

proposed that the duty on Ghee should be reduced from 10 annas to 8 annas per Bombay Maund: he also stated that the cost of the Water Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,624,000 and the Municipality consumed water of the value of Rs. 4,38,000 at 4 ans. per 1000 gallons. And in order to equalise revenue with expenditure he proposed that water tax be increased from 4 to 5 per cent. In these hard times, and especially as the water tax is a service tax, the Standing Committee did not think it advisable that it should be increased and therefore retained it at its present rate, but at the same time they did not think it advisable to reduce the duty on Ghee because this is an article of luxury and not of necessity. The expenditure for the next official year is estimated at Rs. 85,19,000 including the Rs. 4,81,000 to be paid to the City Improvement Trust. There are increases in some Departments and decreases in others. The increases are in the Corporation and the Standing Committee's establishment, Accounts and Expenditure Audit Establishment, Property and Wheel Tax, Licencing Department, Victoria Gardens, Public Works general supervision and miscellaneous duties, Drainage, Cemeteries, Infectious Diseases and Municipal Debt, amounting in all to Rs. 2,71,936, while the decreases are mainly in the Streets and Buildings and Public Health Department. The net increase amounts to only Rs. 23,903 and is necessitated by the growing needs of the city. Demands were originally made upon the Commissioner for extra staff but the same were curtailed and only such increases were allowed as were absolutely necessary. On deducting the amount of Revenue from that of expenditure you will find a deficit of Rs. 4,16,000. This is to be provided from the opening balance, but I may inform you from our past experience of Municipal finances that our revenues are increasing every year, and I say, that the actuals of the next year will be more than our estimate and the above deficit will be reduced to a great extent. The decrease in streets and building is due only to Rs. 50,000 being provided for compensation for lands and buildings instead of Rs. 1 lakh and in the Public Health Department, to the feed of cattle being now estimated at Rs. 19 per pair instead of Rs. 25 per pair per month as in the current year. Notwithstanding the above decrease the expenditure of this Department is estimated at Rs. 24,75752, I say that since the reorganisation scheme came into operation we have spent about Rs. 12,30,000 over and above what would have been spent but for the scheme and the three years' time provided for by the Corporation's Resolution of the 31st of January 1898 will shortly expire. I earnestly pray that after the arrival of our new Health Officer our Commissioner in consultation with him will bring before the Corporation a scheme which without losing efficiency will curtail the expenditure to a reasonable extent.

LOAN WORKS BUDGET.

The actual Municipal debt at present amounts to Rs. 4 crores and 51 lakhs, 19 lakhs are to be raised next year, and we have to pay by way of sinking fund and interest Rs. 25,35,100. It is a very big item indeed, and nearly a third of our income is thus absorbed; it is likely to be considerably increased and the question of the extent of the margin of our borrowing powers is one which should, I think engage the attention of the Corporation. For plague alone we have upto March last spent Rs. 43,97,000, to which the expenditure of the current year and of the next official year being added, the total will amount to Rs. 60,30,000. As against this we have as yet raised a loan of only Rs. 12,00,000, and received from Government Rs. 14,50,000, we have spent out of the current revenue Rs. 10,60,000, or in all Rs. 37,10,000. By the end of the next year we shall have to arrange to finance the expenditure to the extent of 23 lacs more or deducting 8 lacs to be raised by way of loan, Rs. 15 lacs will still have to be provided, on the assumption that current revenue contributes the above sum of Rs. 10,60,000. When the current year's Budget was considered the Commissioner informed us that we should have to make a representation to Government in regard to sharing this expenditure, but as they were then hard pressed, he did not think it advisable to make such a representation then. He, however, stated that it should not be indefinitely postponed. His Excellency the Viceroy in reply to our Address in November last informed us that when a terrible calamity like plague befalls, it is emphatically a case for generous and open-handed treatment." Such generosity the Bombay Government received from the Government of India when we made up our last Budget to a greater extent than has ever been shown by the Government of India to a Local Government. "We took over the whole of the direct plague expenditure of the Bombay Presidency for the past financial year and we framed our Budget estimates to take over the whole again in this, the charge for two years amounting to over Rs. 25 lacs. We assumed the whole charge of the laboratory at Parel, amounting to Rs. 2 and a quarter lacs in two years. Moreover we made up the entire excess of all financial expenditure over Provincial balance." As the Bombay Government have been so generously treated I think it can not be contested that the local Corporation should not be so treated and should be left to remain content with a dole from Government coffers, which is not a quarter of the total expenditure. I think the time has now come for us to approach the Bombay Government and I trust that with His Excellency Lord Northcote as our sympathetic and generous Governor, this Corporation will receive liberal treatment and be relieved of a greater part of the expenditure.

Mr. Wacha by his comparative statments wishes to impress upon the Corporation that the actuals of revenue are in excess of the Budget estimates and the actuals of expenditure are sometimes less than the estimates and always less than the estimates with additional grants and transfers and the key of the larger or smaller expenditure is the lapsed grants. There can be no question that sufficient attention has not been paid to this matter. This matter was brought before the Corporation sometime ago by Mr. Wacha himself and by our Commissioner when he was Accountant General and by the Chief Accountant in 1897-98. An improvement in this matter is desirable. The system at present is that the Corporation is asked to vote for monies for which there is no possibility that they will be utilised during the year in which they are voted and I hope the Commissioner will adopt measures which will prevent the Executives from applying for more monies than are actually required to be expended in the year. By this means lapsed grants will be brought to a minimum and greater accuracy will be attained. With these remarks I propose that the Budget estimates be considered in detail.

Mr. Khote formally seconded the motion.

Mr. Wacha said that though on the whole the budget was satisfactory there were some features to which he must refer. The Chairman of the Standing Committee stated that according to the revised estimates submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, a further improvement of revenue may be anticipated at the close of the current official year. That may be so but his experience of these so-called revised estimates was that they were fallacious. For, when they came to compare them with the actual revenue realised and the actual expenditure incurred, they would find a great difference. Anyhow, it was not possible to place any very implicit reliance on them. For that matter they were hardly worth the paper they were printed on, and all the labour and time expended were a waste. If these estimates are to be a closer forecast of a current year's income and outgoings than the budget estimates, then they ought to see them more carefully framed than they were at present. As an instance take the revised estimates for 1899-1900

and compare them with the actual accounts of 31st Marco last. The water-tax was estimated in December, 1899, at Rs. 3,40,000, while the actual yield was only Rs. 3 02,000, so with other items. Of course, in the case of the town duty, the estimates were exceeded by over three lakhs. But that was a windfall. But more than the revised estimates of revenue, those of expenditure were far and wide from the actuals. Waterworks showed actually an expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000, against the revised forecast of Rs. 2,44 000; Public Health Department estimated at Rs. 22,17 000 came to only Rs. 21,83,000. Another suggestion that he made was that the revised estimates should be cut down. Hitherto, the practice had been to give actuals for eight months and fresh forecasts for four months. But as a matter of fact, there was nothing to prevent the estimates being nine months' actual and three months' forecast. Mr. Wacha said he would repeat the complaint so strenuously urged by him some years ago—namely, the practice of under-estimating revenue and over-rating expenditure. A table he had made plainly showed how almost all through the actuals of revenue had been better than the budget estimates and those of expenditure were less. Evidently, the Municipality had never been able to spend all the amount budgeted for "plus' additional grants taken during a year. It was obvious that there should be a large surplus under such circumstances. Practically in eight out of fourteen years there were surpluses aggregating twenty-four lacs. Now, there could not be large surpluses were the estimates of expenditure not so exaggerated as they had unfortunately been. Referring to notices given by Dr. Viegas and Mr. Hormusjee for the reduction of the town duties on grain and fire wood and a reduction of the water-rate, he hoped they would refrain from framing the proposals as they must bear in mind the condition of the finances.

Mr. Manmohandas comparing the present Municipal taxation with 1880 said that in the past twenty years the taxation per head had grown and the Municipality were spending three and a half times more than formerly on sanitation yet the death rate had increased from 32 per thousand to 49 and if plague were included to 68·67 per 1,000. This showed that their money was wasted. The Corporation had realised their position in appointing a Retrenchment Committee but they could do nothing unless the Commissioner assisted them or at the time of preparing the budget sets a face to his subordinates in regard to expenditure. The reorganization of the Health Department had doubled the expenditure and the result was nil. The Commissioner would shortly report on that reorganisation and he hoped he would see his way to save the ratepayers' money.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Vakil joined in the chorus of praise of the Commissioner in his endeavour to reduce taxation, adding that the Standing Committee also deserved praise for resisting an attempt made by the Commissioner to enhance certain other rates. The chairman of the Standing Committee congratulated the Corporation on having a very large surplus of assets but if he had paid a little more attention to the matter he would have seen that those were merely nominal or bogus assets, could those assets be realised or put up to auction. Were the public roads and bridges actual assets or were they not living in a fools paradise in so regarding them? He did not see how they could consider them to be worth anything at all. He pointed out also that no provision was made for depreciation of the water works.

Dr. Katrak referring to the plague expenditure said that considering the resolution of Government relaxing the stringency of plague rules he expected that the plague expenditure would have been reduced. It was however estimated at four lakhs of rupees for the ensuing year; but he declared that a large part of the money yearly so expended was wasted.

The motion for the consideration of the estimates was adopted and the Council proceeded to discuss them in detail.

THE TOWN DUTIES.

Mr. M. B. Bharbaya moved and Mr. Khote seconded that the town duties be recommended as sanctioned in the estimates.

Dr. Viegas moved as an amendment (1) That the Town duty on grain be levied at annas two per candy and the total income from Town duties be reduced by Rs. 1,55,000. "2. That the Town duty on Firewood be abolished and that the total income from Town duties be reduced by Rs. 40,000.'" After the relief amounting to 2 per cent given to house owners be considered that these reductions in which rich and poor would participate should also be allowed. Their balances stood in the way of the Corporation obtaining accordance from the Government he hoped the amendment would be adopted.

Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula supported the original motion. The proportion of reduction in the Town duties was, he contended, very much greater than the proportion of reduction in the house tax. The total reduction by taxtion which the Commissioner recommended was something like 5 1-2 lakhs but the Standing Committee took a more liberal view of the financial position of the Corporation and decided that the taxation be reduced a little further and they now proposed a reduction of 6 3-4 lakhs. The Commissioner recommended that the budget should open with a deficit of three lakhs, but the Standing Committee let it open with a deficit of Rs. 4,16,000. In regard to staff and increases of salary there were occasions when they had to have more staff and they ought to appreciate valuable and important services to the municipality. Each case had to be considered on its merits. Dr. Viegas however referred to the evils of large balances but if those evils were real, the best plan would be to wipe out the balances altogether with the exception of one lakh. If the arrangement made by the Standing Committee were disturbed, the result would be that next year the general tax would be increased.

At this stage, on the motion of Mr. Unwalla, the Corporation adjourned till monday.

THE OUTLOOK IN BOMBAY.

The following are extracts from the season reports for the week ending 8th January :—

Upper Sind Frontier.—Average rainfall of 29 cents throughout the district during week. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in Shahdadpur taluka, Rabi crops flourishing. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops 8 annas and of rabi crops 9 annas.

Ahmedabad—No rain during week. Standing rabi crops in fairly good condition in places in which they are not damaged by rust and insects. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Panch Mahals.—Slight rain during week, 16 cents at Godhra and 2 cents at Jhalod. Estimate of outturn of kharif crops 2 to 8 annas in Western Mahals and 2 to 4 annas in Eastern Mahals, and of rabi crops 2 to 4 annas. Fodder supply ample.

Kaira.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Rabi sowing completed. Young rabi crops in fair condition. Standing crops being irrigated from wells in some places. Prospects of rabi crops poor. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Surat.—No rain during week. Weather cold and beneficial to rabi crops in Western Olpad. Cutting of grass and harvesting of rice and bajri completed. Reaping of jowari generally commenced. Sugarcane plantation and pressing nearly completed.

Kolaba.—Threshing of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops in fair condition. Estimate of outturn of staple kharif crops 10 to 12 annas. Further rain not needful for rabi crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Summer crops in fair condition. Grass cutting and collecting of rab materials progressing. Fodder supply sufficient.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Rain generally wanted for rabi crops. Threshing of kharif crops continues in Nasik Sinnar, Yeola and Baglan taluka and completed in Niphad and Nandgaon talukas Rabi showing continues in Igatpuri taluka. Reaping of rabi crops commenced in Niphad taluka. Rabi crops in good condition in bagayat lands in Nasik, Sinnar, Chandor, Baglan, Kalvan and Dindori talukas, but those in jirayat lands suffering from want of moisture.

Ahmednagar.—Rabi crops withering in most parts. Threshing almost completed. Jowary affected by cloudy sky in Shevgaon taluka and by disease in Rahuri taluka. Water-supply getting scanty in Shrigonda and Kopargaon talukas. Fodder supply and cattle in good condition. Actual prices of food-grains and karbi at Nager stationary.

Poona.—No rain during week. Rainfall insufficient in the eastern portion of the district, and generally wanted for rabi crops. Threshing of kharif crops continues in some places, and is nearly completed in others. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture. Water supply insufficient in Indapur taluka and some villages of Purandhar taluka.

Satara.—No rain during week. Rabi crops in irrigated lands lands in good condition, but those on light soil withering for want of rain. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Estimate of outturn of bajri 6 to 8 annas, and of rice 8 to 10 annas. Grass sufficient.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Rabi crops in low lands in fair condition, but withering elsewhere.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Harvesting of jowari in progress in Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas. Rabi crops in fair condition, except in Athni and Gokak talukas and parts of Murgod petha where they are withering for want of moisture.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Harvesting of early jowari and rice still in progress. Cotton and wheat generally in fair condition, except in parts of Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur and Karajgi talukas where they are suffering from want of sufficient moisture. Supply of water deficient in parts of Navalgund and Gadag talukas, and of fodder in Hubli taluka. Prices of staple food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—No rain during week. Sowing of hot weather crops completed in coast talukas and continues in Yellapur taluaka and Supa petha. Harvesting of sugarcane in progress in Karwar, Ankola, Honavar, Sirsi and Haliyal talukas and Bhatkal petha.

THE GUZARAT REVENUE ENQUIRY.

On the resumption of the sitting at Olpad on Tuesday Morar Nichhabhai,talati of Takarama village, was further examined. The crop was about four to six annas in the village. When Mr. Kadri visited the place, the defaulters were placed before him, and after making necessary inquiries he asked witness to send them to the Mamlatdar at Olpad, the persons concerned went to Olpad, followed by witness who saw Bhima there, and he was wearing a "dhotar," coat, and cap.

In reply to Mr. Parekh witness said he had prepared a statement showing the area sown in the village, it being necessary to do so, as some cultivators sold off their cotton without the knowledge of the Revenue officers. The statement referred to the cotton crop only. He denied that the property of Bhima Prag and Bai Jeba had ever been attached, neither did the Mamlatdar asked defaulters to furnish security. He had reported to the taluka office that the crop was more than a four-anna one. In June, 1899, the number of cattle was 353, which went down to 301 in June, 1900. In the latter year the condition of live stock was not so good as in the previous year, but it was not very poor.

AN UNRELIABLE WITNESS.

The inquiry into the complaints of the cultivators of the Bhadol village then commenced, the first witness examined being Makan Lala, the police and revenue patal of the village. He denied having made the different allegations contained in his statement to Mr. Parekh. In the statement he was reported to have said, among other things, that in the village there was "pasayata" land given for supplying water by means of "kos" (leather bag for drawing water). A notice was issued by the talati of the village against Umed Lalji, Bavla Visram, and Himat Chita for paying the excess assessment in respect of the land in question. It was served on Bavla, but the other two refused to take it and give acknowledgment. The talati complained to Mr. Kadri when he paid a visit to the village. On hearing this, it is alleged, Mr. Kadri abused Himat Chita, who was placed before him, and ordered him to be arrested and his household property attached. Two peons caught him by both his hands and carried him to his house. The talati, Mr. Kadri himself, and other people of the village followed him. Himat's moveable property was attached and taken out of the house. Himat's uncle then paid Rs. 5, and the attached property was returned. The officers next went to Bavla's house and directed an attachment of his property also. Bavla thereupon borrowed some money and paid it.

It was further stated that owing to a delay in the payment of arrears in the year before the last, a peon was sent from the Mamlatdar's "kutcheri," and the people of the village were prevented from taking water from the well by thorns being thrown round about it. The witness said, with the exception of a statement that thorns had been thrown round the well, he had not made any other allegations before Mr. Parekh. It was not true that the well was closed on account of delay in the payment of revenue. The statement was made by one Dayal Fakira. He knew at the time that it was false, but he signed the document because it contained a reference as to the well being closed round by thorns. Witness denied having written to Mr. Jiwanjee appealing for assistance on behalf of the starving people of his village last year. A letter containing such appeal was shown to the witness, who admitted having written it, and his honour made a remark that he could not believe a word of what the witness had said one way or the other.

Himat Chita, a cultivator holding 126 bighas of land in the Bhadol village, said there was "pasayata" land given for supplying water by means of "kos." The "kos" was worked last by Lalia Motia, but his bullocks having died of starvation he left the village. The people thereafter drew water themselves. Subsequently he was called upon, together with two other cultivators, to pay the assessment in respect of the "pasayata" land. He declined to do so and to receive a notice issued by the talati. The latter subsequently complained to Mr. Kadri, who abused him and ordered his property to be attached. He was accordingly seized by both the hands and taken to his house. His property was attached, but returned soon afterwards on his uncle paying Rs. 5.

Umed Lalji said when Mr. Kadri visited the village he went to the "utara" and the talati told witness his name had been entered in the books as one of the "punch" responsible for the assessment of the "pasayata" land, and he would have to pay Rs. 2-8 as his share. He agreed to the arrangement and took out his purse to pay him. It contained money, the sale-proceeds of tobacco, which one of his relatives had given him to sell. The talati snatched the purse possessed himself of the contents, and threw the empty purse at him. As he had not counted the money he asked the talati to return it, but the latter declined and a few days after said he had counted the money and there was a balance of two annas and six pies in his favour. He asked the witness to call at the "utara" and take away the balance. In reply to questions put by Mr. Varajrai the witness said nobody had abused Himat or ill-treated him.

THE KARACHI RAILWAY COMMISSION.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is from the report of the Railway Commission recently assembled at Karachi :—In submitting our recommendation on the position of the break of gauge between the meter (Jodhpur and Rajputana) and broad gauge (North-Western) railway systems we notice that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce did not depute any witness on its behalf, the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce stated its views were already before Government and offered no further evidence, while the Indian Midland Railway in consequence of the approaching amalgamation with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, desired not to express any opinion on the proposed broad-gauge connection between Karachi and the North-Western Provinces of Calcutta, respectively, without further instructions from their Board of Directors.

The case against the conversion of the present Hyderabad-Shadipalli line was represented by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the North-Western Railway, and some of the local authorities, witnesses, who, however, held very varied opinions as to the exact position of the break, Shadi alli, the Nara River, Mirpur Khas, and Chor being all mentioned as suitable places.

On the other hand the Jodhpur and Bengal and North-Western Railway metre-gauge systems and the Hyderabad merchants desire to have the metre-gauge continued into Hyderabad.

These conflicting interests we have considered in the light of the policy of Government as laid down in their letters Nos. 024 R. P. of 25th March, 1899, and 89 R. P. of 13th June, 1899, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and No. 101 R. P. of 20th June, 1899, to the Government of Bombay. Viewed from this standpoint the conflicting local interests are for the present narrowed to a consideration of the importance and natural direction of the flow of the trade of the Nara Valley, not very large at present, but likely to increase by the opening of irrigation works of the Jhamrao and other canals, aided by the colonisation scheme. The evidence regarding the direction this traffic is likely to take is conflicting, but we think that in normal years the larger proportion will be westward, to the port, and that if there were only this local traffic to be considered, the Karachi merchants would be quite justified in endeavouring to carry it to their port without any break of bulk. But the through traffic, which is certain to develop by the advent of the metre-gauge, which that system claims to carry in its own wagons as far as possible both towards and from the sea port with the hope no doubt of ultimately carrying it all the way, appears to us to be still more important; and in as much as we regard their ability to so carry this traffic as a determining factor influencing the flow of trade from the north-west of India and Rajputana, and as likely to pay the way for the ultimate advance of the metre-gauge system when the necessity arises, we are of opinion that the memorialists of Karachi have failed to show that the proposed conversion would be detrimental to the interests of he public generally, or even to the real interests of the Karachi merchants, and we therefore recommend that the metre-gauge terminous be removed from Shadipalli to Hyderabad.

We record our opinion that, looking to the established metre gauge systems in this country the evils of a break of gauge can only be finally eliminated by the admission of that system to the sea ports when the traffic justifies it.

At the conclusion of the sittings we travelled over the Hyderabad Shadipalli line to examine the present condition of the permanent way and to estimate the comparative renewals required should the line remain bread-guage or be converted; we are of opinion that while wholesale renewals would be required in the first event, the present permanent way with partial renewals is quite equal to carrying meter-guage rolling stock, because the maximum axle loads passing over the line will be rowered from 15 to 8 tons, so that the actual expenditure would be less on conversion. The equipment of the station for sheds, platforms, and staff quarters would be the same in either case.

F. R. UPCOTT.
H. P. HODGSON
22nd Dec. 1900. A. BRERETON.

The shipments of tea from Calcutta to London, during December, 1900, amounted to 19,623,788 lbs., bringing the total from April 1st to 144,666,300 lbs., or some 7,630,000 lbs., in excess of the amount shipped for the same period of 1899.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The preliminary memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops for the season of 1900-1901. Information up to 5th December reads :—

LINSEED.

Gujarat.—Practically not sown in British territory Cambay reports 200 acres with fair crop.

Deccan.—Information incomplete. Reported area about two-fifths of average, of which four-fifths in Khandesh. Elsewhere area restricted owing to deficiency of late rains. Crop generally fair in Khandesh, Nasik and Satara elsewhere withering through want of moisture.

Karnatak.—Information incomplete. Area about half of average. Late rains deficient. Crop suffering from want of moisture in Bijapur and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar; elsewhere condition fair.

RAPESEED.

Gujarat.—Three-fourths of average area shown. Crop generally fair.

Sind.—Sowings continue. Reported area 35 per cent. in excess of last year's area. Inundation favourable and water-supply good. Crop fair in Thar and Parkar; good elsewhere.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

The preliminary memorandum on the wheat crop for the season of 1900-1901. (Information up to 5th December) :—

Sowings continue where irrigation available. Information incomplete. In Presidency proper area expected to exceed last year's abnormally low figure, but it will still be greatly below average. In Sind, season favorable, and area will reach average.

Gujarat.—Area 84,000 acres or 30 per cent. of average. Sowings under irrigation continue. No information from seven talukas with an average of 1 1-2 lakhs acres. Rabi rains deficient. Crop only fair except where helped by irrigation.

Gujarat States.—No information from Sorath, Jhalavad and Mahi Kantha with an average of 1 1-4 lakhs acres. Reported area 281,000 acres. Crop good in Kathiawar; fair elsewhere.

Deccan.—Area 236,000 acres; about one-third of average. No information from eight talukas with an average of 1 1-2 lakhs acres. Rain for sowing deficient. In Khandesh, Nasik and Satara condition of crop mostly fair; but elsewhere crops withering, particularly in eastern tracts. Irrigated crop here also suffering through deficiency of water-supply.

Deccan States.—Area 7,000 acres; dry crop mostly withered from want of moisture. Irrigated crop fair. Disease reported from Akalkot.

Karnatak.—Area 173,000 acres; three-fourths of average. Information incomplete. Rains for sowing good, but crop suffering, particularly in light soils in the east, owing to scant later rainfall. In west condition of crop fair.

Karnatak States.—Area 58,000 acres. Crop fair to poor as in neighbouring British districts.

Sind.—Area 397,000 acres; 5 per cent. short of average. Sowings in progress. In Karachi wheat lands near Manchar still under water. Elsewhere water-supply timely and seasonable. Crop generally good.

Sind State.—Has 19,500 acres with a good crop.

WHEAT

First general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1900-1901 :—

In Northern India the prospects of the wheat crop could hardly be better. Sowings were made in favourable conditions over a largely increased area, and the winter rains have come in time to encourage the anticipation that the yield will be abundant. These remarks apply specially to the provinces which most extensively furnish the export trade with wheat. In the Central Provinces, Berar, and Bombay on the other hand, conditions are not so favourable. In these provinces the area sown was much smaller than the average, partly because the soil was not moist enough at the sowing season and partly because the cultivators placed under jawar and othergrain much land which ordinarily would have borne wheat. Nor are the present prospects in Bombay and Berar very encouraging, for the winter rains which have so benefitted the wheat crop in Upper India have not penetrated to those tracts.

The reports received are summarised in the subjoined paragraphs : In the Panjab the area estimated to be under wheat is about 7,805, 000 acres, which is 23 per cent in excess of the area finally reported last year. The increase is chiefly due to timely rain throughout the province. Approximately 4-1-2 million acres are irrigated land. The crop is in very good condition and, improved as it has been by the recent rain, an excellent yield is expected. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the autumn rains, though scanty in the first half of the season, were ample afterwards, and were so evenly distributed as to cause little interference with the preparation of the fields for the sowing of the winter crops there was also sufficient moisture in the ground at sowing time. The area sown with wheat is consequently estimated exceed the normal by about 20 per cent. Prospects were good up to the date of report (15th December), when it was said tha the winter rains were then needed to improve them. There has been very good and general rain throughout since that date.

In the Central Provinces the preparation of land was somewhat interfered with in several districts owing to heavy and continuous rain during August and September, and the absence of the usual October showers which soften the ground for ploughing and facilitate germination. Last year less than half of the normal area under wheat (four million acres) was sown with that crop, but some recovery is expected this year in most districts, though larger areas than usual have been devoted to jawar and other summer crops. Germination has been satisfactory in the richer soils, but relatively defective in poor and high-lying fields. In the north and east prospects are generally favourable, but in the Nagpur country cloudy weather and abnormally high temperatures did some injury. The crop at the date of report was suffering from want of moisture and coming prematurely into ear on stunted stalks, but a moderate yield was expected with early rain, and rain has since fallen. From Bombay particulars are given only to the 5th December and the information very imperfect. Sowings were proceeding where irrigation was available, but the area placed under wheat was expected to be greatly below the average, though exceeding last year's abnormally low figure. The crop is reported to be in fair condition generally good in Kathiawar, but in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak it has suffered from lack of moisture and poorcondition. In Sind the area sown is 5 per cent less than the average, but sowings were in progress, and it is expected that the area will equal the average, the season being favourable. The crop is generally in good condition. The report from Berar also is not later than the 5th December. At that time the prospects were not favourable. The area sown is estimated to be hardly more than half the average, a larger area than usual having been placed under kharif crops. Cultivators waited for the October rains which were not received, and sowings were consequently, late. The moisture in the soil was not sufficient for the growth of the crop, and it was anticipated that if the winter rains did not fall the yield would be poor, not more than 35 per cent of a normal crop. The recent rain in Upper India did not extend to Bombay and Berar.

WINTER OIL SEEDS.

First General Memorandum on the Winter Oil-seeds Crop of the season 1900-1901.

As in the case of the wheat crop, the prospects of the oilseeds crop in Northern India are very good. A large area was sown under favourable conditions which have since continued, and the recent rains have been so timely and copious that an abundant yield may be expected in the Panjab, the North-West ern Province, Oudh, and Bengal. Elsewhere unfortunately the prospects are not encouraging, and the crop of oilseeds in the Central, Western, and Southern regions of India will be but moderate, and in many cases very poor.

The reports from the provinces are summarised below :—

In the Punjab the area under rapeseed is estimted at 597 000 acres, which is 50 per cent. in excess of the area finally reported last year, the increase being chiefly due to timely rain throughout the province. Following on the recent winter rians a good yield is expected. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, owing to heavy rain which marked the close of the monsoon, there was abundant moisture when the linseed and rapeseed crops were put into the ground and consequently the area sown is reported to be well up to the normal. The germination of the seed was excellent, and prospects at the date of report (15th December) were good but dependent mainly on the winter rain, which has since been received in abundance. In Assam the season has not been favourable. The area sown was larger, in consequence of the earlier subsidence of floods, than last year and the average of the preceding five years, but prospects are not encouraging, owing to the absence of rain. In the Central Provinces the early cessation of the rains affects linseed less than wheat as it is sown earlier, but, in the absence of October rain, clear bright weather with normal dews is required. These conditions have not been fulfilled, especially in the south. Sowings were successfully effected in most districts on a larger scale than last year, when, however, less than a third of the normal area was cropped with linseed. Germination was on the whole fairly successful, but the crop has deteriorated in the Nagpur country owing to excessive heat and the prevalence of clouds. Present prospects are indifferent in the south, but elsewhere a fair to good yield is anticipated.

The reports from Bombay are only up to the 5th December and are very imperfect. The area placed under linseed in the Deccan is about two-fifths of the average. The crop is generally fair in Khandesh, Nasik, and Satara. Elsewhere it is withering in the absence, of moisture. In the Karnatak the area is about half the average. The late rains were deficient, and the crop is suffering from lack of moisture in Bijapur and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar; elsewhere the condition is fair. Of rapeseed three-fourths of the average area have been sown in Gujarat, and the crop generally fair. In Sind the are sown is 35 per cent. in excess of last years area, but sowings were still in progress, and the plant was growing in favourable conditions with good prospects. In Madras up to the end of November, the area reported to have been sown with castor seed amount to about 502,000 acres, which, though about 9 per cent greater than that reported for the corresponding date last year, is but five-sixths of the average of the preceding five years. There is a large contraction in the area sown in the Deccan. The condition of the crop in the Carnatic is poor, and elsewhere it is likely to produce a moderate yield only. On the whole, only 75 per cent of the normal yield from the area sown is expected. In Berar the area under linseed is estimated at 118,000 acres, or 39 per cent below the average. The contraction is due to the larger cultivation of cotton and food grains this year. No rain fell in October, and sowings were too late. The moisture in the soil is not now sufficient for a healthy growth of the young plants, and it was estimated on the 5th December that the yield would be only 42 per cent of a normal crop.

In the Nizam's territory the area under oilseeds is about 1,900 000 acres, being an increase of 58 per cent over last years area. It was estimated that the yield would be not more than 54 per cent. of the normal, but the largest area under cultivation is confined to the Aurangabad division in which the failure of the winter rains makes it probable that the actual yield will be much less than the estimate.

COTTON.

Third General Memorandum on the Indian Cotton Crop of the season 1900-1901 :—This summary includes (1) the final reports far the Panjab, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Central India, Berar and for the early crop in the Bombay Deccan; (2) the third reports for Madras and Burma, (3) the second reports for the late crop in Bombay; and Sind; and (3) the first reports for Bengal and the Nizam's Territory. In Bombay the important late cotton crop, grown largely in Gujarat, has been injuriously affected by the holding off of rain towards the end of the season, and its prospects are not as good as could be desired, but the actual extent to which the crop has been affected cannot as yet be estimated. The early crop of the Deccan also is materially below the average. In Madras also the crop in the Deccan districts has sustained loss from the same cause, but the reduction in yield below the average is not important. Elsewhere the cotton has thriven and is giving a yield much in excess of the average in Northern India, and especially in the Central Provinces and Berar. The crop in the Central Provinces is indeed the finest ever gathered there, and the cultivator, who has been impoverished by a succession of bad seasons, is fortunate in being able to sell an excellent crop at the relatively high range of prices which now exist. So far as an estimate may be formed at present, the area and yield of the present season compare as follows with the finally reported results of the preceding four years; but the estimate is defective and the final figures will certainly considerably exceed it :

	Acres	Bales (of 400 lb)
1896-97	14965650	1878331
18 7-98	14243772	2132130
1898-99	14621066	317955
1899-1900	11805133	760606
1900-1901	13325487	1442384

The reports from the cotton-producing provinces are summarised below : In the Punjab the area under cotton is estimated to be 1,215,700 acres, which is the largest area yet reported. It is 22 per cent larger than last year, and 13 per cent larger than the average of the last five years. Of this area 912,700 acres, being about 75 per cent—a much larger proportion than usual—was grown on irrigated land. The yield generally was below the normal. It is estimated at 205,654 bales, which is an increase of 48 per cent over the yield of 1899 and 10 per cent over that of ten years' average, but it is quite incommensurate with the area sown. The crop suffered greatly in some districts from insects, and the heavy monsoon rains also retarded growth. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the monsoon commenced late, and, though in June some thunderstorms gave heavy local falls in places, hot and dry weather continued until the beginning of July over the greater part of the provinces. The rain continued to be deficient and unevenly distributed until the last week of August when excellent rain was received throughout the provinces, and the fall in September was generally in excess of the average. Thereafter the weather continued generally favourable. The area sown is estimated at 1,265,000 acres compared with 1,212,800 acres last year, an increase of 4 per cent; it is 3 per cent smaller than the average of the preceding five years. As in the Panjab an increased area was grown in irrigated land. In tracts where the rainfall was not excessive the crop is much above the average, and throughout the province its condition is much better than it was in 1892. The quality of cotton is reperted to be very good and the fibre long and strong.

The yield is estimated at 215,034 bales (of 400 lb). which is 34 per cent more than the average of the preceding ten years. The yield per acre is 68 lb. compared with 53 lb last year, and the cotton is better in quality than has been gathered for several years past. In Bengal the rain in July was, on the whole well distributed and fairly continuous. In August it was irregularly distributed and more or less in defect everywhere. Much more copious and general rain fell in September, but in October it was deficient in most places. The season was, on the whole, unfavourable to cotton. The normal area under the early cotton crop is estimated at about 90,000 acres; the area sown is estimated at 86,200 acres, the area last year being 87,600 acres. The decrease was due to unfavourable weather at sowing time. The yield promises to be much better than that obtained last year, and may be estimated at about 90 per cent against 64 per cent in 1899. The quantity is estimated at 7,500,000 lb against 5,700,000 lb produced last year. The average yield of the six preceding years amounted to 6,500,000,lb. In the Central Provinces, in consequence of the relative cheapness of cotton seed, favourable conditions at sowing time, and good prices, a very extensive area was sown with cotton, the plant occupying about 1,008,000 acres, which is 41 per cent in excess of last year's area and 54 per cent above the decennial average. It is also far the largest area so cropped in the Central Provinces during the period for which statistics are available. The distribution of the rainfall left something to be desired. In some parts the plants were swamped by the heavy and continuous rain of August and September, especially in the richer soils and in low-lying positions. In such cases weeding was carried out with difficulty, and many impoverished cultivators have not been able to weed their fields effectively. Heavy rain in September also injured the flowers then opening in some districts, and the absence of rain in October is said to have affected the crop in poor soils and high-lying fields, and owing to insufficient moisture the bolls withered before maturity. It is possible, however, to underestimate the recuperative power of the crop, and it seems improbable that the damage sustained will reduce the promise of a bumper below an average crop. According to the district estimates a yield of 97 per cent of a normal crop may be expected, but the Director of the Agricultural Department thinks this estimate too low, and would place the yield at 100 to 105, and the quantity at upwards of 200,000 bales (of 400 lb.) The average yield of the ten preceding years was only 89,121 bales. In Berar the area under cotton is estimated to be 2,521, 651 acres which is 27 per cent in excess of the area of last year, and 13.6 per cent above the average of the precedin five years. It is the largest area ever returned for the province, the nearest approach to it being that of the season 1898-99 when 2,476,306 acres were placed under cotton. The increase is ascribed to the late severe famine. Cotton is the earliest crop in the province and as prices were unusually favourable, its cultivation in the present season afforded the most ready means of placing the cultivators in funds. The monsoon rainfall was better than for many years past. The early rains were somewhat deferred and sowings were later than usual, but the fall in June and July was normal; August was a very wet month and double the usual rain was registered, and in September also an excess was received. But the rains closed abruptly at the end of that month and none has since fallen. The cotton crop on poor soils suffered from lack of moisture, but on all rich black soils and in low-lying lands there is a heavy crop. Moderate rain in October would have produced a bumper crop throughout the province. The yield is estimated at 272,276 bales (of 400 lb). Last year the crop was an almost complete failure, but this year's crop is 38 per cent larger than the average of the preceding ten years. On the whole it may be said that the crop is up to the normal standard. In Bombay the area under early cotton in the Deccan is reported to be 885,000 acres which is about 21 per cent below last year's and 23 per cent under the average. The decrease is in Khandesh and Nasik where the early rains were deficient and did not allow full sowings. The devotion of part of the usual cotton area to food-grains consequent on last year's scarcity also accounts for some of the decrease. The crop promised well at first, but afterwards it suffered from the deficiency of the late rains. The yield is estimated at 143,000 bales. Compared with the average of the preceding ten years, there is a decrease of 18 per cent in the yield. The more important part of the cotton crop, grown elsewhere than in the Deccan, covers an area of 2,801,000 acres, of which over two millions are in Gujarat, principally in native territory. The area sown exceeds that of last year by 37 per cent, but is 32 per cent below the average of the preceding five years. The decrease is general and is due to the deficiency of the late rains and the devotion of larger areas to food-grain crops. The crop is good in Cutch, but elsewhere is Gujarat it was affected in some degree by insufficient rain towards the end of the monoon, and only a moderate yield on the whole may be expected. In the Karnatak the injury from drought is greater than in Gujarat. It is too early yet however to estimate the actual yield of the crop elsewhere than in the Deccan. In Madras it is estimated that the area sown is about 1,174,000 acres, which is somewhat larger than the area sown last year and equal to the average. The area sown with Northerns and Westerns is considerably larger than usual. These descriptions represent materially more than half the total quantity grown. The sowings of the other kinds are not quite up to the average. The estimated yield of Northerns and Westerns, which have not done well in the Deccan owing to the failure of the late rains, is 78 per cent of the normal. For other descriptions the yield is taken at a much higher figure. On the whole the crop may be estimated at 180,000 bales (of 400 lb) compared with a normal yield of about 190,000 bales. In the Nizam's territory the area sown is reported at about 1,699,000 acres, which is 5 per cent in excess of the average. Of this about a million acres are in Aurangabad where the crop suffered from the scantiness of the August rain, and the yield there is estimatd to be only 63 per cent of the normal. For the State generally the yield is put at 72 per cent. Last year the crop failed so badly that comparison is useless. In Central India also last year's crop was so bad that it cannot be compared with the present years. The area now reported to have been sown is 526,000 acres and the yield is estimated at approximately 188,000 bales, both area and yield being much in excess of the average of the preceding five years. [No report has been received from Rajputana.] In Burma the area under cotton is reported to be 143,158 acres, which is below the area sown last year. The crop suffered from the heavy autumn rainfall, and cannot be more than three-fourths of the normal. The yield of cleaned cotton is estimated to be under 23,000 bales (of 400 lb).

THE ORMUZ-ISMAILA COLLISION.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

A FACT in connection with the Ormuz-Ismaila collision that can hardly escape comment writes a Meborunel paper is the extreme reticence of those who know most about the circumstances of the accident. No one is willing to epress any opinion as to the cause of the collision, and the eye-witness who hazards a few details of the occurrence as he saw it speaks in the tone of one who fears to be overheard. That the masters of the vessels and the pilots who were in charge at the time of the accident should not care to say anything regarding the cause of the collision is not difficult to understand; but it is rather bewildering to find others who are under no restraint from responsibility exhibiting a strong disinclination to say a word about the occurrence.

It has been suggested by the commander of the Ismaila that, in the case of two large vessels meeting in a narrow channel like the Rip, the one should be compelled to wait until the other had passed through. But this proposal—excellent precaution as it may seem has very little bearing on the collision which occurred on Tuesday night. The night was perfectly calm, and so clear that the lights of an approaching vessel could be seen for miles. There was only a ripple on the water, and in any ordinary circumstances the vessels should have had ample space to pass each other without danger. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the Imaila was entering the Rip by the route from Sydney, while the Ormuz was passing through in a westerly direction. It was therefore inevitable that the Ismaila should see the red (port) light of the Ormuz, and coming at an angle show her own green (starboard light. An old identical rhyme says—

Whene'er the red light doth appear,
He who sees it must keep clear.

Accordingly the Ismaila, which was at the time making a kind of semicircular course, should have turned inward and passed with her red light showing towards the Ormuz—that is, on her own starboard side. The Ormuz at the same time was also making a semicircular course, but in the opposite direction, and had all gone well there was no reason why the circumferences of the circles should touch one another. But apparently both vessels travelled rather wider than was intended and with a strong ebbing tide, it was found at the last moment impossible for them to pass each other, port to port, and without crossing each other's course.

It is stated on very good authority that the Ormuz was for some minutes before the collision actually going astern, and was carried close to the Point Nepean side of the channel before she went ahead again. The Ismaila was also going at a very slow pace, and was apparently circling inwards rapidly, so as to pass on the port side of the Orient steamer. Beyond this little will be known until evidence is given before the Marine Court of Inquiry. There was apparently no hitch of any kind, only a mistake in someone's judgment—a mistake that will cost the steamship owners £10,000, and very nearly resulted in a terrible catastrophe.

A question that excited some interest yesterday was whether the Ormuz could be docked in the Alfred Graving Dock, and it had not been settled when the general manager of the Orient Steamship Company, Mr. David Anderson, accompanied by the company's shipwright surveyor, arrived in Melbourne by the express train from Sydney. It was the opinion of Mr. Keely, of the Ports and Harbours department, after a consultation with Mr. Jenkins, foreman of the Alfred Graving Dock, said that the steamer could be accommodated, but it was not until measurements had been taken by Mr. J. Blackburn and Mr. J. B. Mason, engineers of the Public Works department, that it was officially announced that the docking could take place. The question to be determined was not as to whether the Ormuz could be taken into the dock, but whether there would be sufficient room between the ship and the end of the dock to allow the workmen to effect the repairs to the vessel's bow. Messrs. Blackburn and Mason, after taking careful measurements of the dock, came to the conclusion that by lowering the keel blocks the Ormuz, if drawing only 24 feet 10 inches of water, could be accomodated, and that by turning round the rudder there would be sufficient room for the repairs to be effected to the stem of the vessel. The Ormuz, when she left Port Melbourne on Tuesday, was drawing 27 feet of water, but it is understood that there will be little difficulty in lightening the vessel sufficiently. It is protable that the 500 tons of frozen produce on board will be landed at Port Melbourne and conveyed for storage either to Newport or the central depot.

The Orient Company has abandoned all idea of obtaining a vessel to send on at once in place of the Ormuz. The passengers who are now living on board the steamer, will therefore have to either go on by the P. and O. boat next week or wait for the next Orient boat. The mails will be despatched by the P. and O. steamer next week.

Messrs. Siddeley and Co. have not yet decided whether it will be necessary to dock the Ismaila. She has been very badly injured, but it is thought possible that the necessary repairs can be effected without docking. The vessel, however, will have to be thoroughly overhauled, and Mr. Siddeley states that the whole of the work will be done in Melbourne.

ACTION BY THE MARINE BOARD.

The usual "preliminary inquiry" into the circumstances attending the collision was held yersterday by Captain W. F. Deary, the Marine Board Inspector of Shipping. The inquiry was held privately at the board's offices, and members of the board were present. Statements were taken down in writing from the two pilots concerned, Captain Emmerson, who was on the Ormuz at the time of the collision, and Captain M'William, who was in charge of the Ismaila; and also from CommanderCoad of the Ormuz, and Captain Kilpatrick, of the Ismaila. On the statements made and the official inspection of the vessels, a report will be framedby Captain Deary for presentation to the board. A special meeting of that body has been summoned for 2 o'clock p.m., today, to consider the matter, and order has to what further action shall be taken. The meeting will consider whether to simply forward the evidence and a report of the circumstances to the Court of Marine Inquiry, or whether, in the special circumstances of the case, it will be necessary to formulate a charge against one or more of the persons responsible for the navigation of the boats at the time of the accident. On the action taken by the board will depend how the matter will come before the Court of Marine Inquiry on its first remission to that tribunal. It is probable that the investigation by the Court of Inquiry will be opened on Monday next.

HANDICAP.

BOMBAY [illegible] EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

THE MOFUSSIL STAKES—7 furlongs.

Killarney	9-10
Exile II	8-12
Menelavs	8-10
Transvaal	7-[illegible]
La Bailiff	6-13

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 10th January 1901.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

THE principal organs of the Russian Press, notably the "Novoe Vremya," the Svet, the "Petersburgskiya Viedomosti," and the "Bourse Gazette," have, according to Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent, violently attacked Count von Bulow's speech in the Reichstag in which the Chancellor vindicated the Emperor William in refusing to grant an audience to Mr. Kruger, and explained the motives which prevented the German Government from intervening in the South African war. All the arguments put forward by the German Chancellor for the purpose of justifying his conduct, as well as that of his Sovereign and Government, to the Reichstag and the German public are treated with contumely by the Russian papers, which denounce them as erroneous, defective, worthless, and even as based on an obvious perversion of the truth. It is implied that Count von Bulow by his attitude has done his country and Sovereign a great disservice in thus compromising before all Europe the national prestige of Germany, and placing William II. in antagonism to the general opinion of his subjects. Altogether the tone of the Russian Press on this matter has been extremely acrimonious, being now particularly inspired by a feeling of profound vexation that Germany did not intervene on behalf of the Transvaal, and by her intervention, which would probably have been followed by the other Powers, strike a blow at British policy and thereby gratify the animus of the Russians against Great Britain.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The "Novoe Vremya" violently attacks General Andre, French Minister of War, accusing him of disorganising the French Army. Such conduct, it says, constitutes a grave danger for Russia in that it weakens the Franco-Russian Alliance by impairing the moral force of the French Army, on which that alliance largely rests. The article, says a "Reuter" telegram from St. Petersburg, reflects with some faithfulness a sentiment which prevails here, especially in military circles.

TURKEY.

A "Reuter" telegram from Constantinople says the British Embassy addressed a Note on Dec. 6, the Porte, drawing attention to the non-settlement of claims for compensation for losses sustained by British subjects during the Armenian disturbances, and pressing for prompt satisfaction. The Porte has not replied to the Note. In consequence of the success of the United States in obtaining a settlement of a similar claim, it is understood that the British Embassy will take energetic steps to end the question, which has been pending for more than three years. It is expected that Sir Nicholas O'Conor will receive fresh instructions.

Washington, Dec. 17 (Reuter).—It is said that no settlement respecting the payment by Turkey of the indemnity for losses sustained by American subjects in the Armenian massacres has been received. The action of Great Britain in urging her claims for compensation in view of the supposed success of the United States in the same direction is reported to be hampering and retarding the American negotiations. The greatest obstacle which the State Department encountered in its effort to collect the claims upon Turkey was the vast accumulation of European claims, leading the Porte to plead that it could not pay the United States without paying others which, it said, was utterly impossible.

The "Matin" prints an important interview which its correspondent in London has had with Osman Pasha, the Turkish general who was imprisoned at Salonica, but escaped, and is now in London. He explained his plans as follows :—

As soon as the season will permit, by a road known to me, and accompanied by partisans not only from Europe, but even from Egypt, I shall return to Kurdistan. The whole of my people are awaiting me, and I shall march hand-in-hand with the entire Armenian population. Kurds and Armenians, who have been secretly armed, at present only await my arrival to rise as a single man and engage against Turkey in a struggle to death—a struggle which will probably be one of the most formidable the Ottoman Empire has ever experienced. Do not consider me as a lunatic or a dreamer. I do not dream of severing the ties which unite Kurdistan and Armenia to Turkey. What I want, however, is to rescue Kurdistan from the condition of anarchy and social abjection into which it has been plunged by the dishonouring yoke of Turkey, which has made of its war-like people an instrument of tyranny and destruction in the service of Turkish Absolutism, and which has eradicated them from the ranks of civilised nations. What I desire is to use my incontestable influence on the Kurdish nation to establish orders security, and the national dignity.

Van, Diarbekr, Bitlis, Erzeroum, and all the towns and centres of population, and even the countryside, await my arrival. Arms have been concealed in the most varied spots, and as soon as I have an army of 100,000 men ready to follow me, there is no power which can prevent me landing in Kurdistan, and there is no power which can prevent my plans being realised once I land there. I wish to let it be known what I am resolved upon. My people await me, and I wish them to know that I am going to wards them. It is a strong nation, and only lacks an energetic chief to prove itself worthy of resuming its place by showing itself capable of obeying laws and causing to be respected its conquered liberties. My people know that I am a son worthy of my father. On my side, I know that my people are worthy of having at their head someone who is resolved to sacrifice everything in order that they shall regain that justice to which they have a right.

MONTENEGRO.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has intimated to all the Courts of Europe that, yielding to the wishes of his people, and to commemorate the 40 years of his reign, he will, on St. Nicholas Day (O. S.)—that is, on Dec. 19 (N. S.)—assume the title of Royal Highness for himself and his successors on the throne. The announcement, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," has everywhere been favourably received. It has been a sore point with Prince Nicholas, ever since his daughters made such brilliant marriages, that when he visited the present Queen of Italy, or the Grand Duchess Peter Nikolaievitch of Russia, or the Dutchess of Leuchenberg, he was addressed by courtiers and servants as "Your Royal Highness" merely because his daughters bore the title of Imperial or Royal Highness, and one of them is now her Majesty. At one time the Prince had aspiration of raising his little principality to the rank of kingdom, but was no doubt deterred by the additional financial burdens consequent. The Princely House of Montenegro, which now, in commemoration of a 40 years' reign, takes to it itself a new title, was founded, according to old chroniclers, by the Metropolitan, Danilo, who, on Christmas Day, 1702, consolidated his rule, as Bishop and Prince, by slaying 30,000 Turks. One of his descendants, Peter II., the last of the Princes who retained the status of a bishop, was a poet, the greatest who ever wrote in the Servian language.

GREECE AND BULGARIA.

In the Greek Chamber on December 17, M. Dragounis, amid great excitement, declared that M. Sakkelarion, a Greek doctor, had been murdered at Salonica by Bulgarians. He denounced the policy of Bulgaria, and asked the Greek Ministry what steps it proposed to take. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied that he had made strong representations to the Porte, and that the family of the victim would send in a claim for an indemnity.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

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PURELY PERSONAL.

Much sympathy is felt for the aged Duke of Rutland and his family at the sad and sudden death of Lady Katharine Manners. This lady was just thirty-four years of age, and a very great favourite with everyone. She had for many years lived a somewhat retired life, and was not much known in the smart would of London. Her mother, the late Duchess, was a woman of great strength of character and literary capabilities and in old days wrote interesting articles in the reviews, and in some newspapers, especially the "Quenn." She had the rather uncommon name of Janetta, Lady Katharine, as the eldest daughter of the Duke by his second marriage, should have become the chatelaine of Belvoir Castle after the death of her mother; but her indifferent health did not permit of this, and the duties of hostess were performed by her younger sister, the Lady Victoria. Though very silent and reserved, Lady Katharine was very sympathetic and helpful towards the poor, and her death has thrown a gloom over the whole country-side.

The Duke of Rutland's eldest son, Lord Granby, is a well-known personality in politics and Society. He sits in the House of Lords as Lord Manners of Haddon, and in everyday life is an ardent sportsman, a good golfer, and a first-rate fisherman. He is the author of a book on trout fishing and is an authority on the subject of British wild birds. Violet Lady Granby represents the woman of Society at her best. Pretty and picturesque, her type of beauty is as uncommon as are her gifts, graces and accomplishments. She is a good sculptor, and and an excellent portrait painter, and some of her sketches and pictures of celebrated men and women are quite wonderful as likenesses. Perhaps the portraits of Mr. Arthur Balfour and of the Duchess of Portland are the most successful of all.

Lady Granby has a wonderful amount of general culture, and is artistic in everything. She designs most of her own dresses, and indeed has invented several new styles in costume for her individual benefit. The small flat, velvet hat that she, and one or two of her friends often wear, is an invention of her own. Lady Granby shows kindness in taking out girls, and pretty Miss Pamela Plowden is constantly seen about with her. Mrs. Beerbohm Tree is her favourite married friend, or perhaps shares that honour with Mrs. Henry Cust. During this coming year the eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Granby will probably be presented at Court, Lady Victoria Manners being now seventeen.

Lord Suirdale, who now becomes Earl of Donoughmore through the untimely death of his popular father, is one of the promising young men of whom great things may be expected. Impressed by the successes of his genial uncle—Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson—to whom he is greatly attached, Lord Suirdale early showed signs of a desire to make a career for himself in the Colonial Service, and by way of serving a sort of apprenticeship he secured a post on the staff of Sir Henry Blake, the able Governor of Hong Kong. The young Peer is now hurrying home from the Far East.

The Countess of Donoughmore, whose husband's death has been a terrible blow to her, is a Tasmanian, a daughter of the late General Stephens, of the old East India Company, who, upon finishing up his work in India, settled down in Tasmania. When the late Sir Hercules Robinson—afterwards Lord Rosmead—was Governor of New South Wales in the seventies Lord Donoughmore and his brother, Sir Walter Hely, Hutchinson, were, for some time, the Governor's guests in Sydney, and it was while on visit to Hobart that the young Earl met the pretty and accomplished lady who became his wife. Some may remember the sensation in Society circles, some years ago, when the Countess of Donoughmore was heavily fined for conveying her two daughters—afflicted with diphtheria—to the railway station a cab. Knowledge of the microbe theory was not nearly so widely diffused then as now, and the troubled lady, anxious to get her children away to the country, had not thought of the danger of spreading the disease in this way. These young ladies are now grown up and are remarkable for their beauty and accomplishments.

Perhaps the longest life-link with the past which Society holds is represented by the Dowager Lady Carew, who lately attained her 102nd birthday, having been born in 1798. During the insurrection in Ireland in that year, her father, Major Cliffe, remained to take his part in quelling it, while his wife and father fled to England—Haverford West—where the future Lady Carew was born. A very fragile and quiet mannered old lady, Lady Carew lives, and for many years past has lived, the life of a recluse at her remote riverside residence, Woodstown, Co. Waterford. Her senses are almost unimpaired, she lives completely within doors, rarely venturing beyond her suite of apartments; and of late years the visits of Lord Carew, of Castleboro', Co. Wexford, and Lady Hester Carew, of London, have been infrequent so much does the Dowager Lady Carew preserve the quiet of her closing time on earth.

Sir Alexander Acland-Hood who has been appointed Vice-Chamberlain to Her Majesty, has sat as Conservative member for West Somerset for some eight years. The chief incident of his political career was his vigorous attack on the Government last Session, in the debate on the Spion Kop despatches. Probably, however, it is not to this that (as has been playfully suggested) he owes his new appointment. The Queen is well known to take a personal interest in all nominations to posts in her household and would certainly have favoured the appointment of the brother-in-law of her late Lord Chamberlain, who was a persona gratissima at Court. Sir Alexander Hood Lord Hopetoun, the late Marquis Conyngham, and Mr. Gretton, M.P., were the four fortunate gentlemen who married the bautiful daughters of Lord and Lady Ventry. Lady Ventry is a sister of the late General Wauchope, who fell at Magersfontein.

Sir Alexander Hoer (who is in remainder to the Irish baronet of Bridport) owns a good deal of property in Somersetshire, his principal seat being St. Audries, on the eastern shore of Minehead Bay. It is an extremely pretty, place as the park slopes right down to the bay, and there is an enchanting view from the house over Exmoor and the sea, with the ferny brakes and wooded knolls of the park in the foreground. St. Audrie, by the way, is of course, really St. Ethelreda, who was greatly honoured in England in olden days under the pretty name of St. Audrie or Awdry. It is not generally known that the word "tawdry (now" used in a disparaging sense) is derived from St. Awdry's fair at Ely, which was attended by country girls decked out in all the bravery of gay ribbons and ornaments which they could contrive to get together.

Each member of the Cecil family seems to have a sphere in which he shines. Lord Cranborne shows every promise of developing into a clever statesman. His, second brother, Lord Rupert William Cecil, has not so far proved a brilliant cleric, but his sermon recently preached at St. Paul's—which brought forth a long letter in the Chronicle from Sir Wilfrid Lawson—denoted a faculty for handling the Problems of the day successfully. As a barrister, Lord Robert Cecil has improved wonderfully since he took silk; and so busy has he been that he has had no time to go on circuit. The fourth son of the Premier, Lord Edward Cecil, distinguished himself as much in Mafeking as he did in the Soudan, and the inhabitants of Hatfield have arranged to give him a right royal reception when he returns home. Lord Edward has the reputation of being the writer of the family, and a book from his pen on the subject of the war and the siege of Mafeking would without doubt be worth reading. Lady Selborne is not known much in any particular sphere, but Lady Gwendolen Cecil shows a character marked with cleverness and business qualities.

Stories of Lord Roberts home-coming will soon abound in the Press. Meanwhile, here is one just to hand, the events of which befell in Dublin a few days before his departure to take up the command in South Africa he has just relinquished. An old lady living in one of the smarter suburbs of the city, was one morning startled by the appearance of a mounted orderly from the Royal Hospital, who galloped up to her house as if on business of the most urgent importance. The family were at the time preparing for the immediate departure of one of the sons for the Transvaal, an Imperal Volunteer, who was then in training at the Curragh. The messenger handed in a bulky, official-looking package, stating that it was from Lord Roberts. After being will tipped, he rode off. The old lady, summoning the members of the family and with visions of a commission for he son crowding before her mind, proceeded to inspect the precious enclosure. It contained the following letter from the Commander in Chief: Lord Roberts presents his compliments to Mrs. X. and much regrets being obliged to return the enclosed books of tickets as it is entirely against his rule to patronise lotteries of any kind.

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SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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HYDROXYL-FREE
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The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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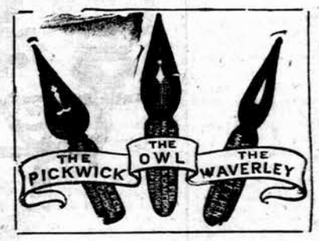

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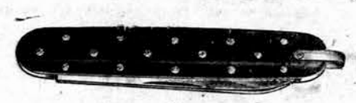
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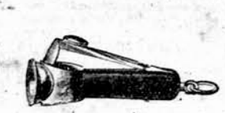
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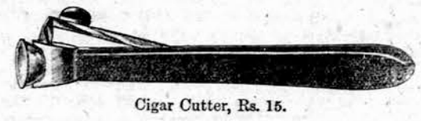
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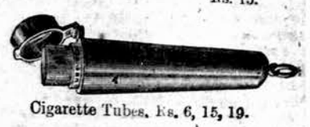
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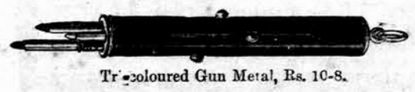
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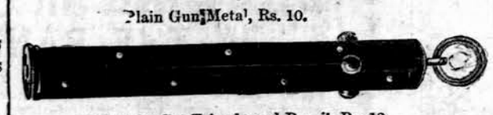
Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.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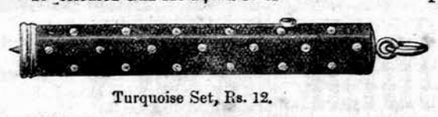
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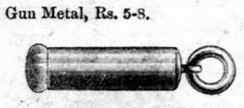
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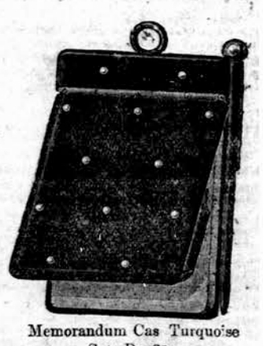
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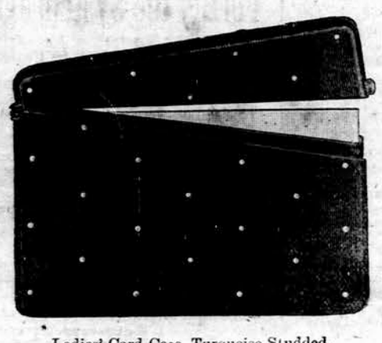
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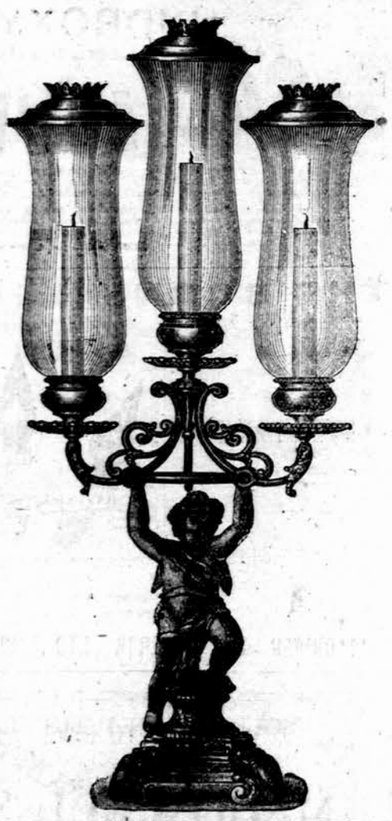

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